# NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS

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# German Positions Battered In Night-Long Assault

## Coast Shaken as R.A.F. Hunts Down Nazi Blitzkrieg Bases

London, Sept. 15.

ALL night long and for hours yesterday morning British bombers again attacked French Channel ports and the shipping in them in what was described as the fiercest and most prolonged raid of the war.

As a result of the attacks, which began at dusk and lasted until 5 a.m., concentrations of barges were wrecked and dock installations set on fire at Boulogne, Calais, Dunkirk, Ostend and Antwerp.

The whole coast-line from south Boulogne to north Dunkirk seemed on fire following the raid, and the heavy crump of explosions shook the Kent coast throughout the night.

Despite heavy anti-aircraft fire, British bombs kept falling and falling.

Only two British aircraft were lost in these operations.

Searchlights, parachute flares and flashes of bursting bombs and anti-aircraft guns lit up the water front for many miles as endless explosions shook the Kent coast.

The attacks extended along a 150-mile front with Boulogne, Calais, Ostend and Dunkirk the principal targets.

Nightly smashing of bases which the Germans could use for a take-off in an invasion attempt must be disrupting the Germans' organization, observers pointed out.—Reuter.

### Calais Main Objective

A Kent Town, Sept. 15.

Brilliant flashes of exploding bombs, bursting anti-aircraft shells and searchlights could be seen along the French coast from here shortly after dusk last night as British bombers continued their heavy attacks on German bases for an attempted invasion of England.

The main objective of the British air attacks appeared to be Calais, where a terrific German barrage of "flaming onions" and tracer bullets apparently failed to break up the German attack.

Observers said the British attack against the French coast was the heaviest yet witnessed from here. The attack was carried out under a full moon which was shining through gaps in a cloudy, high ceiling.

British searchlights at the same time were active along the British coast, picking up the returning British bombers until they had been identified as British.—United Press.

### British Raids Announced

London, Sept. 15.

Strong forces of British bombers attacked German shipping in harbours and at docks along the French and Belgian coasts on Friday night, the Air Ministry announced yesterday.

"Concentrations of barges were wrecked and dock installations were set afire at Boulogne, Dunkerk, Ostend and Antwerp," the announcement said. "Yesterday barges moored in a river near Rotterdam were bombed.

"A daylight attack also was made against a convoy of tankers off the mole at Zeebrugge. One enemy ship exploded after a direct hit. Two of our aircraft were lost. Two enemy fighters were shot down today by our fighters."

### Continue All Night

The announcement said that attacks on German bases along the coasts of the English Channel and North Sea continued from 10 p.m. until shortly before dawn. Repeated hits were said to have been scored on German barges by high explosive and incendiary bombs.

"The first sortie of the night," the announcement said, "was directed against Boulogne. Visibility was good. Large fires broke out as a result of the bombing. One of the fires was followed by a heavy explosion, accompanied by a bright red flash.

"At Ostend the dock and railway station were bombed. Incendiary bombs dropped on barges started a line of at least twenty fires along one side of the outer harbour."—United Press.

### Invasion Plans Suffer

Vichy, Sept. 15.

The British Navy and Royal Air Force for the past 24 hours have been almost continuously hammering German shipping concentrations in ports along the Norwegian, Dutch, Belgian and French coasts in an effort to smash German preparations for an invasion of the British Isles, reliable quarters reported here last night.

Braving the fire of German coastal guns, units of the British Navy were

(Continued on page 2, col. 4 ✻ )

## Channel Weather Interests Britons

### "Invasion Bulletins" Now Being Issued by Press Association Service

London, Sept. 15.

The Press Association, a semi-official news organization, yesterday began issuing "invasion bulletins" intended to warn the British public of the possibility of a German invasion on a given day.

"Weather conditions off Dover," yesterday's bulletin said, "were slightly less favourable today for any possible German invasion attempts than at any time for weeks past.

"Stiff south-westerly breezes are ruffling the surface of the sea and mist veils the French coast. At intervals the sun shone brightly through fast-moving patches of dense white clouds. The wind was chilly."—United Press.

### Rome Sees Attack Near

Rome, Sept. 15.

The British naval attack yesterday on German shipping concentrations along the coast of the English Channel and the North Sea indicates that Britain realizes the imminence of a German attempt to invade the British Isles, the "Populo di Roma" said in a special editorial today.

Increasing Italian activity in Egypt, the editorial said, was designed to coincide with an attack against Britain by German expeditionary forces.—United Press.

### "Battered, Unbowed"

New York, Sept. 15.

What is regarded here as one of Britain's most testing weeks of the war has ended with almost every American expressing his admiration for Britons and, more especially, for the bravery of Londoners.

The verdict of newspapers today is "battered but still unbowed."

The activities of the Luftwaffe, however, have by no means monopolized attention, and the R.A.F.'s gallant raids on German and German-held objectives receive equal newsper prominence.—Reuter.

### More Nazi Threats

Berlin, Sept. 15.

German officials last night warned Britain that the German air force was preparing for even greater mass assaults against the British Isles.

"London now has the choice of choosing the fate of Warsaw or Paris," another official said.

"London now has a chance to save itself from war's destiny. London's 500 dead thus far will not be the least. The German attacks have witnessed the lack of conscience in Churchill and the British Government in war. The British knew they could not win and therefore they were not prepared for war morally."—United Press.

## Soviet Army Theatre To Be Opened

Moscow, Sept. 15.

The Central Red Army Theatre, which is housed in one of the most distinctive of Moscow's modern buildings, will be inaugurated today. First dramatic production at this theatre is to be "Suvaroff with the Armies."—Havas.

## Post Ban in Belgium Imposed

London, Sept. 15.

Military authorities have imposed a ban on private postal communication from Belgium, the Berlin radio announced.—Reuter.

## Nazi Raiders Driven Off Over London

### R.A.F. Victorious After Thrilling Battle

London, Sept. 15.

London's seventh air alarm in the past 24 hours sounded at 1.16 a.m. today after casualties had been inflicted throughout England by German bombs yesterday.

### Late Morning Raid

Three waves of German raiders, totalling 150 bombers and escort planes, attacked the London area and caused an alarm between 11.49 a.m. to 12.55 p.m. today, during which time six Nazi craft were believed to have been shot down in dogfights.

Many of the German planes, taking advantage of the clouds, penetrated the terrific defensive fire and heavily bombed the south and southeast London areas.

One German bomber was set on fire and exploded over central London. Two were shot down in south London, where 70 raiders were chased southwards by swarms of Spitfires.

Earlier the R. A. F. engaged an unprecedented number of German bombers over London in a spectacular daylight air battle which prevented the Germans from inflicting heavy damage or casualties on the capital yesterday.

The greatest number of R.A.F. fighter planes ever seen over London intercepted wave after wave of German bombers and drove them off before they could drop their cargoes of death and destruction.

The German planes attacked London at high altitudes, apparently in an attempt to avoid the capital's anti-aircraft batteries, the most formidable ever assembled.

Before the seventh air alarm was sounded here, continuous gunfire was audible from the east, where flashes of shells and bombs and tracer bullets lighted up the skies.

### Many Civilians Killed

Three hours earlier a German dive bomber scored a direct hit on a pavilion in a north-western town, inflicting heavy civilian casualties believed to have included many children. The building was demolished while another bomb landing in the recreation field buried a number of merry-makers. A.R.P. workers were attempting to dig out survivors early today.

High explosive and incendiary bombs also were dropped in the middle of a town in southern England, where damage and casualties were reported. Bombs also fell in three other southern towns and a town in eastern England as the German Blitzkrieg assumed broader proportions than at any time in the past week.

One of the heaviest raids of the day on the London area began at 6.17 p.m. last night when the first group of German planes appeared out of the west. They were clearly visible against the clouds from the United Press observation tower on one of London's tallest buildings.

### Raiders Intercepted

Flying in loose formations, the German planes dived down to attack but were intercepted by R.A.F. fighter planes. As additional German and British planes arrived over the city, one of the war's greatest air battles developed. At one time 61 planes were counted overhead with the centre of the giant air battle in progress at about 8,000 feet.

One German plane soon went into a dive south of the Thames and was believed to have unloaded its bombs. As it came out of the dive, an R.A.F. plane swooped in and engaged the German plane in a running battle which soon passed out of sight.

A second formation of 23 German raiders crossed the city from the south-west at approximately 14,000 feet. No bombs were believed to have been dropped by these planes. The absence of anti-aircraft fire in London indicated that R.A.F. fighter planes were engaging the German raiders.

A moment later eight German bombers suddenly emerged from the clouds at 13,000 feet but quickly wheeled around and dodged back into the clouds.

Additional German bombers flashed across London toward the east with a strong tail wind increasing their speed.

By dusk observers estimated that the largest number of German planes ever seen over London had reached the capital, but apparently they never had a chance to do any bombing.

### Early Raid Fails

An estimated 300 German bombers and fighter planes pounded London's defences earlier in the day but swarms of British fighters also broke up these vast formations.

The fifth and sixth air warnings were the shortest night warnings London has seen yet. During the third raid of the day a few high explosive and incendiary bombs were dropped but as far as could be ascertained up to 9 p.m. last night, no bombs were dropped in the fourth or fifth raids.

In the fifth and sixth air alarms, British coastal anti-aircraft batteries drove off the German bombers before they could reach London.

Air Ministry quarters were unable to explain the mystery of the new German air tactics. Apparently, it was said, the Germans were not willing to run the gauntlet of London's

(Continued on page 2, col. 3 ✻ )

The New "Ironsides"

*Picture shows a unit of light, fast armoured cars, with which a famous cavalry regiment has been equipped. The vehicles are designed to move quickly over rough territory, and are useful for interception work. They have been aptly christened "Ironsides."*

## Totalitarian State Decreed As New Rumanian Structure

### Foreign Policy to Be Based on Axis Plans, States Announcement; Soviet Blamed for Border Clash

Bucharest, Sept. 15.

KING Michael has issued a decree proclaiming that the structure of the state henceforth will be totalitarian with foreign policy based on the axis. The Iron Guard will be the sole party recognized in the state.

At the same time General Antonescu, Dictator Premier, announced formation of a new Government in which M. Horia Sima, Iron Guard chief, is appointed Vice-Premier.

King Michael's decree appoints M. Sima commander of the Iron Guard Legionaries. The decree concludes with the words: "All fights between brothers are finished."

It is understood the new Government was formed under German supervision.

### Frontier Incident Denied

An official communique issued here today denies that there have been any frontier incidents recently.

"Foreign radio stations," according to the statement, "have referred to certain frontier incidents. These do not correspond with the truth. Rumania has not provoked and does not provoke anybody.

"The frontier military authorities have strict orders to resist any attempt to pass the Rumanian frontier."—Reuter.

### Soviet Forces Blamed

Moscow, Sept. 15.

Replying to a recent Soviet protest about frontier incidents, the Rumanian Government emphatically denied responsibility, which it places on Soviet frontier forces. Rumania has taken measures to preserve good neighbourly relations, the note states.—Reuter.

### Welcomes Mother Back

Jimbolia (Rumanian-Yugoslav Frontier), Sept. 15.

There was a moving scene here when King Michael yesterday welcomed his mother, Queen Helen, on her return to Rumania after ten years' exile.

(Continued on page 2, col. 4 ✻ )

## Bulgarian Reds Assail Axis

### Mutual Assistance Pact With Soviet Demanded In New Manifesto

Sofia, Sept. 15.

Bulgarian Communists yesterday issued their third manifesto within ten days, violently assailing Germany and Italy and demanding a Bulgarian mutual assistance pact with Russia.

The manifesto charged that the Germans want to "organize an anti-Soviet base in the Balkans."

Thousands of German fifth columnists are arriving in Bulgaria for this purpose, the manifesto alleged.—United Press.

## Petain Sends Greetings To General Pershing

Washington, Sept. 15.

A message of friendly birthday greetings from Marshal Philippe Petain, chief of the French state, was delivered to General John Pershing, commander in chief of the 1917 American Expeditionary Force, on his 80th birthday yesterday by French Ambassador Henry Haye.

"Circumstances have made of me a Chief of State. I accepted the task out of a sense of duty, but my job is difficult and often painful. It makes of me a prisoner of Duty."—Havas.

## *Improved Balloon Barrage Introduced*

London, Sept. 15

It is authoritatively learned that a balloon barrage of improved design has been introduced in Britain, flying considerably higher than hitherto.

It was in the cable of one of these that a German bomber was fouled and destroyed yesterday.—Reuter.

## New Thai Demands On Indo-China

### Important Land Cessions Wanted, According to Japanese Reports

Bangkok, Sept. 15.

Three demands, including two for the immediate cession to Thai of French Indo-China border territory, were presented on Friday by the Thai Government to France through the local French Legation, it was announced here.

The demands, it was revealed, included:

1.—Delimitation of the Thai-Indo-China border with the deepest channel of the Mekong River forming the boundary, and the immediate transfer to Thai of 40 riparian islands;

2.—Cession of the Luang Prabang area along the northern border, to Thai, and

3.—Guarantees for the safety of the Thai race and the inhabitants of the Laos steppes in north-western Indo-China. Should France fail to guarantee the safety of the Thai people in that area, Laos should be ceded to Thai.—Domei.

### Large Area Wanted

The effect of compliance with these demands would mean the loss to Cambodia of all territory to the west of the Mekong River, and a large part of the river's delta. The river, which passes through Cambodia and enters Thailand, re-enters Indo-China in the north of the Laos district, and after acting as the border between Indo-China and the British Shan states, goes on into Yunnan province. The Laos area is bounded on the north by Yunnan province, on the west by the Shan states, on the north-east by Tongking, and on the south and east by Cambodia and Annam. The population of Laos is mixed, falling into three main groups—the Thais, to whose name the Siamese recently reverted, and which include the Laotians; various aboriginal peoples classed as Khas; and the inhabitants of the neighbouring countries, i.e. China, Annam, Cambodia, Siam (or Thailand), Burma, etc.

## U.S. Passes Conscription Bill For Army of Five Million

### Measure Finally Approved After Weeks of Bitter Debate Over Age Question; Appropriations Asked

Washington, Sept. 15.

THE Senate and House of Representatives yesterday adopted the historic Burke-Wadsworth Conscription Bill designed to provide 5,000,000 men for the United States Army and Navy.

Immediately after the Senate and House voiced their satisfaction with the revised bill, President Roosevelt asked Congress to authorize a new defence appropriation of US$1,733,000,000 in cash and $270,000,000 in contract authorization mainly for the purpose of financing the conscription programme.

Men who must register under the conscription law are expected to total 16,500,000, of whom 400,000 will be called to the colours sometime next month.

Congress approved the Burke-Wadsworth bill 86 days after it was introduced. In its final form, the bill called for the registration of all men between the ages of 21 and 35.

### Bitter Debate On Bill

The Senate approved the bill by a vote of 47 to 25 while the House voted 232 to 124. The vote came after weeks of bitter debate in which an attempt was made to delay enacting the bill until after the November elections.

The registration age limit finally adopted was a compromise between one faction favouring a 21 to 31 limit and another favouring the 21 45 age group.

The Senate early yesterday defeated a move to take the teeth out of provisions of the conscription bill which would empower the President to take over industrial plants which refuse to accept defence contracts at a just rate.

### Huge Army Assured

Adoption of the conscription bill assured the United States of an army of more than 1,000,000 men under training by the end of October. By January 1, the United States will have its largest standing Army since the end of the Great War.

The Navy also will be able to draft men for service under the conscription bill, although the bulk of the men called up will see service with the Army.

The bill also authorizes the Government to draft labour and observers believe that thousands of men will be mobilized for training skilled mechanics to service the nation's war industries and the Army's war machine.

In another brief message to Congress yesterday President Roosevelt recommended the enactment of legislation to protect the status of National Guardsmen and conscripts. He called for an amendment to the Social Security Act and similar measures so that the "social gains of the past few years may be preserved unimpaired."

### Germans Dislike Bill

Opposition of the German-American Bund to the provisions of the Burke-Wadsworth Conscription Bill was made known to the House of Representatives yesterday by Mr. Andrew J. May, Democratic Representative of Kentucky.

Mr. May, who ridiculed the Bund attitude, read a letter he had received from Wilhelm Kunz, national leader of the Bund, who characterized the conscription bill as a "damnable and vicious declaration of civil war by Congress against every German-American."

Kunz especially protested against provisions of the bill which prohibit employers from hiring members of the Bund to replace men drafted for service with the United States Army. Communists also are barred from falling heir to such jobs.—United Press.

## U.S. Steamer Rescues British Crew

### 64 Saved from Ship Sunk 700 Miles West of Lisbon

New York, Sept. 15.

The American liner Exorchorda late yesterday rescued the entire crew of 64 of the British cargo-ship St. Agnes, which sank 700 miles west of Lisbon, according to a radio message picked up here.

Previously the Exorchorda, which displaces 9,359 tons and belongs to the American Export Lines, radioed that the St. Agnes had sent out a distress signal, and she was hurrying to the rescue.

The cause of the British ship's sinking is not known.

Lloyd's Register gives a steamer named St. Agnes as having a tonnage of 5,000 and registered in London.—Reuter.

## Bey of Tunisia Approves Administrative Reforms

Tunis, Sept. 15.

The Bey of Tunisia has approved preliminary measures to bring about the various administrative reforms proposed by the Resident-General, Admiral Esteva, it was disclosed last night

The number of Administration officials, by virtue of these measures, will be reduced, mainly by a decree lowering the retirement age by five years.

The Bey has also approved the Admiral's formation of a special labour bureau which is to give work to demobilized war veterans. A programme of work for the public good, it was also learned, is to be launched immediately.—Havas.

# Invasion Of Egypt By Italians Announced

### Important Developments Expected to Follow Violation of Border, Occupation of Port; Premier Remains in Cairo Over Week-end

Cairo, Sept. 15.

IMPORTANT developments are expected to take place following the entry of Italian troops into Egyptian territory.

Italian forces, constantly harried by British mobile units, entered Egypt for the first time when they occupied the escarpment of Sollum. Occupation of Sollum, an empty village on the Libyan-Egyptian frontier, was announced in a communique yesterday. This move, though of no military value in itself, may lead to important events.

Well-informed quarters predict that the next few days will be critical for Egypt, calling for a greater degree of national unity.

The Premier, Hassan Sabry Pasha, cancelled a week-end trip out of Cairo to maintain the closest contact with events.

It is believed a national committee representing all parties will be formed to consider the situation.

### R.A.F. Active in Libya

Cairo, Sept. 15.

Royal Air Force bombers carried out a series of raids over eastern Libya yesterday, states a communique.

A seaplane base was attacked, bombs falling on a seaplane and a jetty. Near Sidi Omar fires were caused among a motor transport concentration. The blaze could be seen 30 miles away. All the raiding aircraft returned.

On Thursday a South African Air Force machine raided central Abyssinian aerodromes. A direct hit was scored on a hangar at Gimmi. Fires broke out among buildings. Four Caproni planes were destroyed, another extensively damaged. A motor transport convoy was machine-gunned. From these operations one British aircraft failed to returned.—Reuter.

### Italians Occupy Sollum

London, Sept. 15.

It is announced in a British communique issued in Cairo today that the Italians have occupied the empty village of Sollum, on the Libyan-Egyptian frontier.

It will be recalled that as long ago as August 3 the Commander-in-Chief of the British forces in the Middle East announced that he had begun to withdraw armoured troops from the Sollum area, and that, with the withdrawal, a definite phase of action on the Libyan frontier was over—a phase which had lasted much longer than had been anticipated.

Since the Egyptian frontier force withdrew in the first week of the war with Italy so as to avoid involving Egypt in hostilities, barracks on the escarpment above Sollum had been held by not more than one company of British infantry. Against this the Italians had concentrated two complete divisions, complete with artillery.

Sollum has no military importance of any kind. Its little harbour, provided with a rough breakwater, has not been used or even visited by any war vessel for many years.

As a civilian centre it is in possession of a few buildings and a normal population of under 1,000, while as a military base it is ruled out by the fact that it has no water supply.

In the view of military experts, its possession will not even facilitate an advance of the Italians along the coast road leading to Mersa Matruh, for the escarpment, on top of which the barracks stand, is virtually precipitous, and the only routes down it which are suitable to traffic have been destroyed.—Reuter.

### Italian Prisoners in India

Simla, Sept. 15.

A further contingent of Italian prisoners of war, consisting of 65 officers and 414 other ranks, arrived in India today.

Over 1,000 prisoners of war are now in custody at Ahmad Nagar, Bombay.—Reuter.

## Italians Estimate British Strength

### "Survey" Published on Eve Of Reportedly Impending Drive in Africa

Rome, Sept. 15.

On the eve of the reportedly impending Italian offensive in Africa, the military periodical, "Forze Armate," in its latest issue published a survey of British forces in the Mediterranean region.

Dealing with the situation immediately before Italy's entry into the war the periodical declared that there were 70,000 men in Egypt under the command of General Wilson. These included 45,000 British, 15,000 native and 10,000 New Zealand troops.

These forces were concentrated at Mersa Matruh, Zobban, Sidi-el-Barrane, Bord-el-Arab and south of the oasis of Barbar-el-Ia. There were also the garrisons at Cairo and Alexandria, which in peacetime numbered 10,000.

The Palestine Army numbered 45,000 men, including 25,000 native troops, many units of which were probably transferred to the Egyptian front since Italy's entry into war.

Turning to the British air force, the magazine said that there were 600 pursuit planes, 900 bombers, 100 reconnaissance planes and a number of aircraft-carriers, in the Mediterranean region.

### Air Force Estimate

British air force units in Egypt today, according to the same publication, total 400 units on active service, with about 100 new planes held ready for service.

In May, this year, the "Forze Armate" said, Alexandria harbour sheltered four large naval units of the 31,000-ton Barham type, together with several cruisers and lighter craft.

Naval and air bases on Malta, together with their modern equipment, were bombed and damaged by Italian attackers, the magazine added.

At both Alexandria and Cyprus, the British Government for several years pursued an active defence construction policy. But at Cyprus these works were suspended some time ago, and Alexandria was considered by the Italian periodical to be the sole remaining British naval base in the Levant.

### Gibraltar's Defences

At Malta, it admitted, there was a garrison of 6000 men, while at Gibraltar there were 3000 men, who were recently reinforced by several battalions equipped with special anti-aircraft guns.

The chief defence of Gibraltar remained its coastal guns, however. These are long-range guns which dominate practically the whole of the vicinity.

At Palestine, the picture is quite different, for part of the forces there must be used to watch over the Syrian and Transjordanian frontiers. These forces include cavalry and several motorized formations.

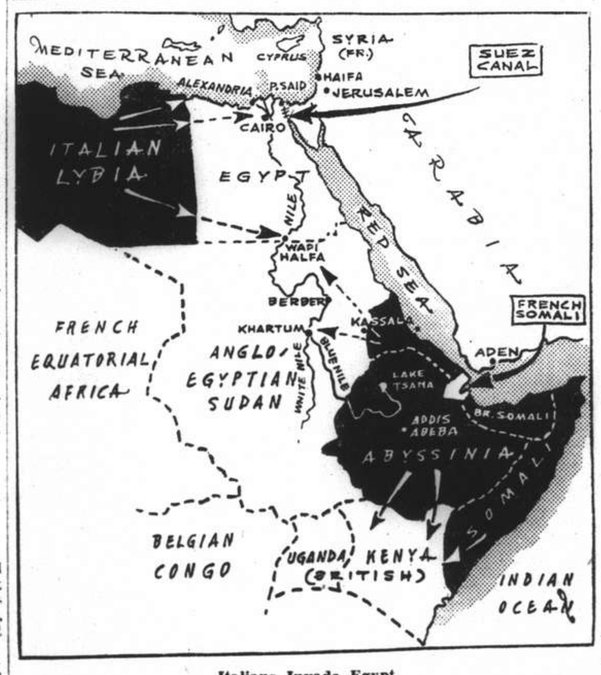
The Sudan territory, the Italian magazine said, was divided into five military regions, where several arms factories had been installed recently.

In Kenya, the African Fusiliers took care of defence duties, while Britons between 18 and 50 years of age, and even foreign residents, were enlisted as volunteers in Uganda, at Zanzibar and in Tanganyika.—Havas.

## Indian Press Condemns Palace Bombing

Bombay, Sept. 15.

The Indian press today unanimously condemns "the barbarous attack on Buckingham Palace" by German aircraft.—Reuter.




**Italians Invade Egypt**

*The direction of the anticipated Italian invasion of Egypt and the Sudan is shown by the arrows on the map. Objectives are believed to be the Nile delta, Wadi Halfa, and Khartum. Up to last night, however, the Italians had crossed the Egyptian frontiers only at Sollum, which is a village on the coast roughly at the point of the most northerly white arrow. Sollum is regarded as useless as a defence post or as a base for attack, for geographical reasons and also because there is no water in the village. The other arrows mark possible lines on which the invasion may develop, if continued.*

## Mr. Willkie Loses Voice After Making Surprising Charges Against President

### Republican Candidate Declares Mr. Roosevelt Responsible for Munich Conference

Aboard Mr. Wendell Willkie's Train, Sept. 15.

Mr. Wendell Willkie, Republican Republican Presidential candidate, yesterday accused President Roosevelt of being responsible for the Pact of Munich. A short while later he lost his voice.

Mr. Willkie said President Roosevelt telephoned to Chancellor Hitler and Premier Mussolini and urged them to "sell Czechoslovakia down the river."

A short while after making his charges against the President, Mr. Willkie's train arrived in Rock Island, Ill., where he appeared to speak again.

After saying only a few words, his voice broke and he was forced to return to his train which left Rock Island immediately. At Galesburg a throat specialist boarded Mr. Willkie's train and examined him. He reported later that the Presidential aspirant was suffering from a "slight attack of laryngitis resulting from hoarseness."

"We now have a man," Mr. Willkie said earlier in his attack against Mr. Roosevelt, "who tells us: 'I am indispensible because of my extraordinary skill in foreign affairs.'

"Was it extraordinary skill when he promoted the Munich Pact?

"Is that the extraordinary skill in foreign affairs that makes him indispensible? Where is this knowledge of foreign affairs?

"I intend to tell the people that this doctrine of indispensibility is just ordinary bunk. We have existed 160 years under the tradition that two terms in the White House is enough for any man."

Mr. Willkie charged that the President had failed to arm the nation adequately while Germany was known to be arming to the teeth. He also accused Mr. Roosevelt of "sinking" the London Economic Conference.

"Instead of being skilled in foreign affairs," Mr. Willkie said, "Franklin Roosevelt has handled our foreign affairs in a fumbling way."—United Press.

# Speaker of U.S. House of Representatives Dies

### Mr. William Bankhead Ends Colourful Career In Naval Hospital After Short Illness

Washington, Sept. 15.

MR. William B. Bankhead, speaker of the House of Representatives and father of the famous screen and stage star, Miss Tallulah Bankhead, died at the Naval Hospital today at 1.35 a.m. from acute sciatica.

The 66-year-old Alabama Democrat entered the Naval Hospital last week after a severe attack of sciatic rheumatism.

Mr. Bankhead became speaker of the House of Representatives in 1936 because of his good nature, his long term in Congress and—an accident. The accident was the death of his friend and predecessor, Mr. Joseph W. Bryns.

Mr. Bankhead had been an opponent of Mr. Byrns when the Democrats organized the 74th Congress but the Tennessee congressman outmanœuvred him. Mr. Bankhead accepted defeat with good grace and became majority leader. When Mr. Byrns died suddenly and a successor's choice was demanded immediately so that the legislative machinery would not stop, Mr. Bankhead was the logical man. He had represented the Seventh Alabama district since 1917.

The Bankhead family long has been known in politics. The Speaker's father, Mr. John Hollis Bankhead, was a U.S. senator for many years, while his brother, Mr. John Hollis Bankhead, 2nd, has been in the Senate since March 4, 1931.

**Once Star Fullback**

Mr. Bankhead was born April 12, 1874, on a farm near Moscow, Ala where his father had taken up residence after the Civil War, in which he served as a captain in the Confederate Army. As a youngster, the future speaker attended country schools near the farm and the University of Alabama, where he was a star fullback on the school's first football team.

He was awarded his A. B. degree in 1893. He then went to Washington with his father, and in 1895, after attending school two years, was awarded an LL.B. by the Georgetown University Law School. Shortly afterward he went to New York City, where he hung out his shingle and joined Tammany Hall.

Mr. Bankhead, at this point in his career, was intent on finding a place on the stage as a life work. Good looking, he thought theatrical work probably would be as romantic a life's work as could be found.

**Guided By Mother**

Mr. Bankhead's mother, however, had different views. Legend has it that when a Broadway impressario offered him a chance to make a start in theatrical work, he had already accepted it when his mother heard of it and, by dint of much arguing, dissuaded him from the idea.

In a short time Mr. Bankhead tired of big city ways, however, and, longing for the quiet, restful Alabama hills, he moved to Huntsvill, Ala, where he fell in love with and married Ida Eugenia Sledge, of Memphis.

The union resulted in two children, both of whom are well known to the public. Tallulah—the name is supposed to be Indian, and has been in the Bankhead family for generations—is one of America's most famous stage stars, and Eugenia—now Mrs. Eugenia Bankhead Hoyt, of Paris—is known for her frequent marriages.

The children were still young, however, when Mr. Bankhead's wife died. He moved to Jasper, Ala., so that his mother could help take care of the children, and immediately joined in a law partnership with his brother, John.

**Begins in Local Politics**

In the next few years Will took an active part in local politics, and served in the state legislature.

He married Miss Florence McGuire, of Jasper, and then in 1914 ran against Mr. William B. Oliver—"Buck" Oliver, still a representative—for the congressional seat, but unsuccessfully.

In 1916, however, the state legislature revized the state districts, forming the Seventh district, which included Jasper. Mr. Oliver retained his Sixth district seat, and Mr Bankhead won in the Seventh. No other man has represented the Seventh district in Congress.

Mr. Bankhead was named chairman of the powerful House Rules Committee in 1934, and on January 2, 1935, was named majority leader of the House. He was a patient in Washington's naval Hospital when he was chosen for the latter post, and not once was he able to appear on the floor during he entire first session of the 74th Congress.

He returned to his congressional post in 1936, however, apparently in excellent health. On June 4, 1936, Bankhead was selected as speaker of the House.—United Press.

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A PLAQUE commemorating the conquest of Britain by the Romans which was in the garden of the Barberini Palace in Rome has now been placed in the courtyard of the Palace of the Conservators at the Capitol. The plaque recalls that "Claudius Caesar Augustus Germanicus vanquished eleven British Kings and that the Barbarians across the sea were brought within the Roman domain."

# U.S. Rearmament Rushes Forward

### Huge Contracts Awarded By War Department are Announced

Washington, Sept. 15.

The United States rearmament programme touched a new record high yesterday when the War Department awarded contracts totalling U.S.$241,722,000 for mass purchases of fighting planes, aerial motors, machine-guns and immense quantities of clothing for thousands of mobilized National Guardsmen and conscripts.

The largest item was a contract awarded General Motors and calling for U.S.$81,000,000 for equipping four plants for the manufacture of machine-guns. Army officials estimated that fifteen months would be required to complete the factories.

A week ago, it was recalled, another contract valued at $17,500,000 was awarded to the Savage Arms Company for the manufacture of machine-guns.

Other contracts awarded yesterday included: Packard Motor Company, $62,500,000 for the manufacture of Rolls Royce airplane motors.

Bell aircraft, $20,000,000 for the manufacture of fighting planes.

Republic Aviation Company $56,500,000 for the manufacture of aircraft.

Contracts issued yesterday, it was understood, call for the construction of an estimated 2,000 planes of various types.

Contracts issued yesterday also included payment of $21,500.000 for cloth and various clothing items for about 1,250,000 men who will make up the projected conscript army.

The new contracts brought the total value of contracts issued by the War Department since July 1 to $1,300,000,000.—United Press.

## *New Zealand Aids Air Raid Victims*

London, Sept. 15.

The board of the New Zealand National Patriotic Fund is sending £100,000, including Red Cross grants, to the Lord Mayor of London's Air Raid Relief Fund, it was announced here today.—United Press.

# Stronger U.S. Naval Policy Announced

### Two-Ocean Fleet and Air Development Sought

Washington, Sept. 15.

The United States today announced a new and stronger naval policy the major aims of which are the formation of a two-ocean fleet and the development of naval aviation.

The Navy General Board issued the statement announcing that the policy was based on current developments.

The main points of the policy will be the maintenance of the fleet for major operations in both oceans and the development of naval aviation as an integral part of the fighting forces, indicating new stress on bases.

The new policy further called for:

1. The development and maintenance of shore activities, including strategic bases for the support of mobile forces.
2. The location of shore activities, such as geographical areas and such as construction in a manner as to promote their security for attack.
3. The fostering of civil industries which would be useful in wartime.
4. The development of building superiority as a major aim.

The statement renewed the previously stated policy of keeping the fleet strategically disposed and also emphasized the need of two months' practice of advanced training manœuvres annually.

The Asiatic Fleet and other detached forces, the statement added, will be kept in readiness for incorporation into the main fleet.

The long standing policy of developing two main bases on each coast and one in Hawaii will be continued but new stress will be laid on air bases and coastal areas of outlying islands.—United Press.

# Concourt Literary Prize May Not Be Awarded This Year, Paris Reports

### Dispersal of Jury and Acute Shortage of Paper In France Given as Causes for Pessimism

Paris, Sept. 15.

The well-known Concourt Academy literary prize will seemingly not be awarded this year, it was reported here last night.

Newspapers which, in former days, at this time of the year began speculating as to writers who could be considered for the prize, have so far failed to publish anything at all on the subject.

It is pointed out that book publishers, who normally sent several dozens of their best books to the Concourt prize jury as early as August, have not yet been able to send their quota of publications.

Local newspapers also cite, as another difficulty, the worsening shortage of paper in France.

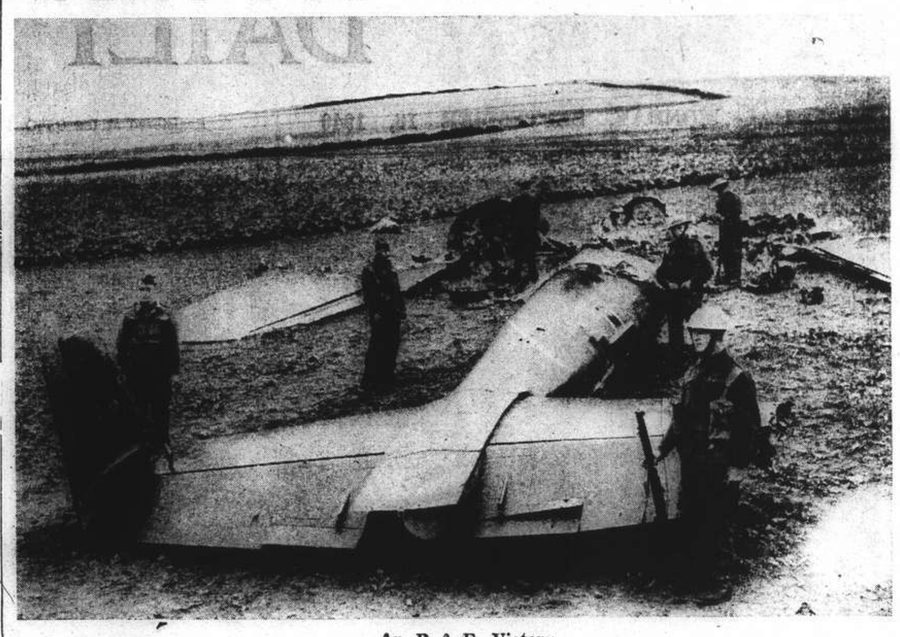
Further bad news to literary quarters is that not only are French publishers suffering a rupture of their normal work, but that members of the Concourt jury are dispersed as a result of the war.

The jury numbers only nine since the death of the elder of the two Rosny brothers.

Sacha Guitry is in Paris, where he recently presented his play "Pasteur," and René Benjamin, Lucien Descaves and the younger Rosny are somewhere in the occupied zone. Leo Larguier is in the Gard region, however, Leon Daudet is in the Limoges district, and Jean Adalbert in Cantal. Roland Dorgiles is at Marseilles while Francis Carco is at Nice.

The last-named recently wrote from Nice a letter concisely setting forth the case of French writers in the post-war situation. He stated:

"It needed a war and the upheaval that followed it, to compel the many artists and writers who could hardly imagine themselves away from Paris, to recall suddenly that they were natives of such and such a province. They then made for their homes. I am one of these returning 'prodigal sons'."—Havas.



**An R. A. F. Victory**

*Wreckage of a German Dornier bomber shot down during a raid over South-east England recently. Partially destroyed planes are carefully guarded and examined by experts for constuctional secrets.*

## *More Nazi Planes Brought Down*

London, Sept. 15.

Additional reports of seven enemy craft downed brought the total number destroyed yesterday to 18, two by anti-aircraft fire, one by fighters before dawn and 15 by fighters during the rest of the day, states a communique.

Nine British fighters were lost but the pilots of six are safe.—Reuter.

# ★Nazi Raiders Driven Off

(Continued from page 1)

reinforced anti-aircraft batteries which have been throwing up the heaviest barrage of fire in the history of aerial warfare.

About 200 German planes were engaged by the R.A.F. in furious air battles during the fourth raid which eyewitnesses said was the biggest battle London had seen up to that time.

"Never before have so many British fighters been seen in the skies over London as this afternoon," one official said.

**Precautions Maintained**

Despite the apparent ability of the R.A.F. to drive off the German raiders yesterday, residents of London went to their dugouts when the later alarms sounded last night. The general belief was that these night raids were reconnaissance flights marking the prelude to even more intense German attacks against London. Consequently, residents of the city were urged to continue all possible precautions during air raid alarms.

The Air Ministry announced last night that "no extensive damage resulted from the air attacks in the London area Saturday, and casualties were not heavy. A lone raider dropped some bombs on a south-east town, hitting a cinema. Four children and two adults were killed while others were injured."

The Air Ministry said that eleven German planes had been shot down up to 8.30 p.m. last night.

An official announcement yesterday disclosed that the famous Law Courts building and South Africa House had been damaged in the German raid on London Friday night.

The Law Courts building, where famous divorce and civil suits have been heard, stands at the immediate entrance to the City proper, at the junction of Temple Bar and the Strand. South Africa House is at the corner of Trafalgar Square.—United Press.

**Royal Chapel Damaged**

London, Sept. 15.

It has now been revealed that the bomb which wrecked the Royal Chapel at Buckingham Palace on Friday is said to have brought down 20 tons of debris. The Chapel organ escaped, but all altar ornament was wrecked and buried.

Standing lopsided on the debris unharmed was the gold and crimson priest's chair, while the chairs for the King and Queen in the gallery also escaped damage.

**Raid Renewed**

A second air raid warning was sounded in the London area at 1.06 p.m. G.M.T. today. A quarter of an hour later another fierce battle developed over central London. Nothing could be seen through the clouds.

Intermittent machine-gun fire was heard for 10 minutes and there were two explosions, evidently from bombs jettisoned by a pursued raider.

During yesterday's raids, a bomb hit the railings enclosing a church in the London area and shattered windows in the vicinity. Seven hundred and fifty people in the crypt of the church were all marshalled safely away. The church was built in the year of the Battle of Waterloo.

On one town yesterday a lone raider used his guns as well as releasing high-explosive and oil bombs. The town hall, assembly hall, a chapel and a library were damaged, but there was only one fatal casualty.

Fires started by incendiary bombs hurled on two neighbouring estates were put out by stirrup pumps.

**Thousands Watch Battle**

Thousands in the heart of London cheered wildly as they saw a Spitfire send another bomber hurtling to destruction shortly after mid-day.

When a German plane was shot down this morning an airmen landed by parachute in a London suburb. His descent was watched by a large crowd and a detachment of soldiers on duty near-by. The soldiers took the German to their headquarters. The crowd tore the parachute to pieces for souvenirs.

A bomb fell near a church while a wedding was in progress. The bride and groom walked through debris to their waiting motor car when the ceremony was over.

# Axis Not to Use Gas, Says Rome

### Gayda's Charges Against British Declared Being "Misconstrued"

Rome, Sept. 15.

Italian officials said last night that Germany and Italy would refrain from chemical warfare, including the use of any kind of gas, unless they are "forced to adopt such methods of warfare by Britain."

The statement was issued following publication of an article by Premier Benito Mussolini's mouthpiece, Sig. Virginio Gayda, who accused Britain of preparing to wage chemical warfare.

The official statement issued last night said that Sig. Gayda's article had been misconstrued in some circles and was being cited as an attempt to prepare the Italian people for the use of poison gas by German and Italian troops.—United Press.

# ★Totalitarian State Decreed In Rumania

(Continued from page 1)

As the Queen stepped on to the platform to greet her son, the young King visibly shared the emotion of the meeting.

Great enthusiasm prevailed among the crowd. The Prime Minister, General Antonescu, was not present.

The Royal train travelled slowly to Bucharest to enable crowds to cheer the Royal travellers.—Reuter.

**Exiled Iron Guardists Return**

Budapest, Sept. 15.

Fifty members of the Iron Guard who had been exiled in Germany passed through there yesterday on the way back to Rumania in a special coach attached to an express train.

With them, it is believed, was Madame Codreanu, widow of the Iron Guard leader who was shot, and her two children. They are said to have received General Antonescu's permission to return to Rumania.—Reuter.

# ★German Positions Battered

(Continued from page 1)

reported to have laid down heavy barrages on Dunkirk, Calais, Boulogne, Le Havre, Cherbourg and other important concentration points. Tremendous destruction was reported to have resulted at all points.

The R.A.F. was also reported to have dumped tons of bombs on these cities, where the Germans were said to have assembled large numbers of river boats and tow boats upon which special tank-carrying platforms had been erected. Numerous German "E" boats also were said to have been among the ship concentrations shelled and bombed by the British.—United Press.

# Work on U.S. 45,000 Ton Warship Starts

### Keel of Giant Vessel to Be Laid at Philadelphia

New York, Sept. 15.

The keel of the 45,000-ton giant battleship New Jersey will be laid on September 16 in the Philadelphia Navy Yards, as the pitch of the United States Naval expansion program heightens.

The commissioning of the 1,630-ton destroyer, Kearny, in the Brooklyn Navy Yards took place on September 14, while the launching of the 1,450-ton submarine, Tuna, at the Mare Island Navy Yard will take place on October 2.

Crews of the destroyers Barry and Goff, stationed at Lisbon, embarked on a steamer for the United States after these vessels were reportedly handed over to the British as part of the destroyers-for-bases deal as announced by President Roosevelt on September 3.—Domei.

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Dive bombers caused some casualties in a town in north-west England when a missile exploded near a building where a children's party on behalf of the Spitfire fund was being held. Several children were injured.

A maternity hospital was damaged but patients were safe in a shelter. Windows of a children's hospital were shattered but there were no casualties.

Many of the raiders dropped their bombs at random in an effort to escape fighters.—Reuter.

## *France to Pay Expenses Of Occupation*

Berlin, Sept. 15.

France must pay Germany 20,000,000 Reichsmarks daily from June 25 for the upkeep of the German army of occupation, according to the French official gazette.

A convention is announced between the French Government and the Bank of France whereby the bank advances to the State 50 milliard francs to meet this expenditure.—Reuter.

# New War Minister Returns to Vichy

### Former Head of French Armistice Delegation Takes Over Post

Vichy, Sept. 15.

General Huntziger returned by air to Vichy yesterday morning to take over his new duties as Minister or War in the reorganized French Government.

He left Wiesbaden on Friday, taking leave of the German authorities with whom he had maintained contact for three months as head of the French Armistice delegation. En route to Vichy, he stopped over briefly at Paris.

Immediately upon landing here, he inspected a guard of honour on the aerodrome, then went to the War Ministry, located in the Hotel des Bains. Shortly after, accompanied by his aide, General Huntziger called at the Hotel Du Parc to be received by Marshal Philippe Petain, chief of the French state.—Havas.

# New Chinese Note Issue Rumoured in Hongkong

### Currency Not Negotiable For Foreign Exchange

Hongkong, Sept. 15.

A sensation was caused today among Hongkong financial circles when the "Sing Tai Wan Pao," (Star Island Evening News,) a vernacular daily here, carried a special message from Chungking reporting that the Minister of Finance proposed to issue new legal tender in the form of 50 and 100 yuan denomination paper notes.

According to the report, the projected new legal tender is different from the notes of the four government banks issuing the present legal tender, insofar as the paper currency is disallowed for the purchase of foreign exchange.

Consequently the projected banknote issue forms special internal currency and is isolated from foreign trade or foreign payment.—Domei.

## Petain Confiscates Communist Funds

Vichy, Sept. 15.

Six months after the suppression of the Communist Party in France, and confiscation of all its possessions, Marshal Henri Petain issued a decree last night turning over the entire receipts to relief funds in Paris and other cities of France where Communist property was seized.

Communist property seized by the Government was said to have been valued at millions of francs.—United Press.

## Chinese Air Services to Hanoi Suspended

Hongkong, Sept. 15.

The Sino-German Eurasia Aviation Corporation is reported to have suspended its regular air service between Hanoi and Chungking, and Hanoi and Kunming, according to a message reaching here from Chungking.

The Chinese National Aviation Corporation is reported to have taken the same steps last Friday.—Domei.

## Paper Stocks Destroyed In Canton Road Fire

Large quantities of paper and advertising materials were destroyed during a fire in a store-room at 137 Canton Road last night. The fire, although of short duration, blazed fiercely for about fifteen minutes until the S.F.B. came on to the scene and extinguished it. The premises, belonging to the Mee Yeh Handles Company, were deserted at the time of the fire, which began at 8.05 p.m. and the doors to the store-room had to be forced open before the firemen could obtain entry.

# Italians to Ride In "Camel Cars"

### New Machine is Designed After Months of Spying On Animals' Walk

Rome, Sept. 15.

The manufacture of an armoured car, built for use in desert warfare and designed to "walk like a camel," was begun by the Fiat Company last week, it was announced in Turin last night.

The announcement was made by the newspaper "La Estama" which said the new armoured car was developed after Italian engineers had studied the walk of a camel for months.

The paper said each of the armoured car's four balloon-tired wheels have independent knee action based on the manner in which camels lift their legs when speeding over soft sand.

Fiat engineers, the announcement said, have discovered that a camel's walk only places four pounds of weight per square inch on each powder puff-shaped camel's hoof.—United Press.

# Italian Taken from Philippines Vessel

### Freighter Stopped by British Warship

San Francisco, Sept. 15.

A British warship yesterday halted the Philippines freighter Dona Aurora 115 miles west of Golden Gate, San Francisco, and removed an Italian engineer, Angelo Gottardes.

The Italian will be interned somewhere in Canada for the duration of the European war, a British officer told the captain of the Dona Aurora.

The Italian engineer was reported to have been an employee of an Italian shipbuilding firm which sold the Dona Aurora to a Manila company. He was said to have been aboard the ship as an instructor to the Filipino crew.

The Dona Aurora was boarded by a British naval party which located the Italian engineer only after a thorough search of the ship.—United Press.

## U.S. Army Orders 736 Curtiss-Wrights

Washington, Sept. 14.

The War Department yesterday awarded a contract to the Curtiss-Wright aircraft plant for the construction of 736 warplanes. The War Department also ordered an undisclosed number of airplane motors from an aviation manufacturing corporation.

The total value of both contracts amounted to U.S. $41,440,000, the War Department disclosed.

The DuPont Company will be awarded a contract for the construction of a U.S. $15,000,000 T.N.T. plant near Chicago, the war Department said.—United Press.

## U.S. Volunteers Work Among French Prisoners

Vichy, Sept. 15.

Fifty-two American volunteer ambulance drivers will leave Clermont-Ferrand for Paris today to form new mobile hospital units which will serve prison camps in which 1,800,000 former French soldiers are being confined by the German Army.—United Press.

## XCDN to Broadcast in Hindustani

Bringing the total of languages in which it broadcasts up to fourteen and at the same time extending its hours of broadcasting from 11.30 a.m. to 12 midnight, XCDN will from today include programmes in Hindustani in its service. The first of these will be given to-day from 11.30 to 12 noon.

XCDN also announces that in future when B.B.C. recorded talks are available, they will be played at 1, 3.45 and 9.45 p.m.

## *Buckingham Palace Bombed Again*

London, Sept. 15.

More bombs were dropped on Buckingham Palace in raids by Nazi aeroplanes today. No details of damage were available.—Reuter.

## *THE CINEMA*

### "Two Girls on Broadway"

| | |
|---|---|
| Pat Mahoney | Lana Turner |
| Molly Mahoney | Joan Blondell |
| Eddie Kerns | George Murphy |
| "Chat" Chatsworth | Kent Taylor |
| Buddy Bartell | Richard Lane |
| Jed Marlowe | Wallace Ford |
| Ito | Otto Hahn |
| Judge | Lloyd Corrigan |
| Announcer | Don Wilson |

Although similar to many Hollywood musicals wherein small-time hoofers make good on Broadway, "Two Girls on Broadway" scored a definite hit at the Roxy Theatre where it opened yesterday afternoon. Produced by Mr. Jack Cummings, who was responsible for the splendid "Broadway Melody of 1940," the picture affords Miss Lana Turner and Mr. George Murphy all the scope to demonstrate their dancing ability. The story, as in most musicals, is very simple and tells of two sisters who go to New York to make good, their love for one man, with one of them doing the "Laugh, Clown, Laugh" stuff and leaving the other with the man she loves. Besides the pleasant story and delightful dance routines, there are two good songs, "My Wonderful One Let's Dance" and "Broadway's Still Broadway," which should prove popular with the audience. Mr. Murphy, who almost stole the "Broadway Melody" from Mr. Fred Astaire with his good dancing, repeats his success in this, and if this picture may be taken as an indication, it won't be long before he gets solo star-billing. The sisters are played by the Misses Turner and Joan Blondell. The former, although rather new on the screen, has already scored hits in "Dancing Co-ed" and "These Glamour Girls, the last named yet to be shown here. Miss Blondell, in the "Punchinello" part, is well known to Shanghai audiences for her fresh humour in many of the past musicals. The rest of the cast, including such well known players as Messrs. Kent Taylor, Richard Lane and Wallace Ford, has been well chosen, with Mr. Taylor giving a good performance as a much-married man about town.

The picture is preceded by a funny cartoon in colour and a very interesting "Crime Doesn't Pay" short, featuring Miss Larraine Day, who has since become a favourite with filmgoers.—I.M.

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A faded frock may be made perfectly white by boiling it in water to which cream of tartar has been added.


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# More Men Called Up by Canada

### All Between Ages of 21 And 34 to Report for Medical Inspection

Ottawa, Sept. 15.

The Governor General of Canada yesterday issued a proclamation calling upon all able men between the ages of 21 and 34 to submit themselves for military training.

The proclamation represented Canada's first call to the colours since the outbreak of the European war over a year ago.

All men between the ages of 21 and 34 were called upon to "submit themselves for medical examination to undergo military training for a period of thirty days within Canada or in the territorial waters thereof."—United Press.

## Osaka Stores May Aid in Solving House Problem

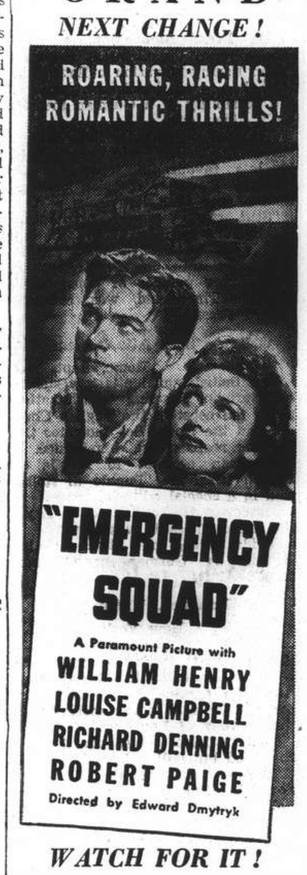
Osaka, Sept. 15.

With the housing shortage an important problem, and the October 7 anti-luxuries ban fast approaching, Osaka department stores are reported to be considering converting space formerly used by luxury sales departments, into apartments.

As a result of the ban on luxuries, curtailment of floor space for merchandise display is held certain.

This question, it is understood, has been formally taken up by the Japan Department Stores Association, and may shortly offer the solution to the housing shortage.—Havas.


**GRAND**
***NEXT CHANGE!***

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# Unrest Prevails At Camp

### No Food Given to Rioters Unless Sense is Shown; Demands Made for Release

Unrest prevailed at the "Doomed Battalion" Internment Camp yesterday and although the inlying picquet platoon, sent by the Russian Regiment to reinforce the guard on Saturday, returned to their quarters early yesterday morning, the guard remained reinforced by fifteen men throughout the day.

No serious trouble was in evidence yesterday, but no agreement had been reached between the Camp Commandant and General Hsieh, officer commanding the battalion that made history by its staunch resistance against the Japanese in 1937.

Chinese internees continued to remain in groups yesterday, and at one time started piling benches and mats as if they were getting ready to move. In another place, a score of the internees stood close together brandishing wooden batons. The sight of determined members of the Russian Regiment Guard, however, was effective and after some time the rioters dispersed.

It was learned from reliable sources yesterday that Major G. H. Mann, commandant of the internment camp, gave orders to have no food issued to the mutineers unless they promise to behave.

#### A Trifling Question

These riots were caused by the decision of the authorities to have some repairs done in the camp. The first trouble took place on Friday when the internees forced P.W.D. coolies to abandon work. A settlement was later reached but when the coolies returned to the camp on the following day to finish the repairs and to erect barbed wire barricades, the riot started anew and reached such proportions that it necessitated the presence of two Russian Regiment picquet platoons. In the course of quelling the riot, fire hoses were put into action and an attempt was made to disperse the mutineers with water. This measure failed and tear bombs were thrown.

Colonel J. W. Hornby, S.V.C Commandant, was assaulted by the rioters when he attempted to enter the inner yard of the Camp in order to reason with the General.

The uprising was finally quelled, but unrest prevailed throughout the day yesterday. In the afternoon, Colonel Hornby and Major Mann again paid a visit to the camp and, although no settlement was reached early in the afternoon, hopes were expressed that the issue would be soon solved.

Among other demands voiced by the internees was one for release. The rioters shouted that they had surrendered to the British troops and that since they are gone, they see no reason why they should remain under guard.

# Merchants Hopeful of Shipping Resumption

### New Chekiang Port Outside Blockade Zone Used

Resumption of shipping between Shanghai and Chekiang on which Chinese merchants and native goods manufacturers in Shanghai depend for the development of their trade with "free China" is now hoped for as the ss. Kiangsu has successfully sailed to Aou Kong, near Wenchow in east Chekiang, after more than one month's interruption, according to the evening edition of the "Sin Wan Pao."

On Saturday, three other Shanghai steamers proceeded to the east Chekiang port and news about their trips is being keenly awaited by Chinese merchants here. It is said that Aou Kong is outside the blockaded zone and that even Customs officials grant papers to steamers going to that port. Shanghai steamers were recently interfered by the Japanese there but the successful trip taken by the ss. Kiangsu has renewed efforts for the resumption of shipping, it is said.

## *OBITUARY*

### Mr. Richard Charles Aiers

It was with regret that Shanghai read of the death in Bovey Tracey, Devon, of Mr. Richard Charles Aiers at the age of 58. He came to China over forty years ago and on June 26, 1900, joined the Shanghai Municipal Police as a Third Class Constable when he was only 18 years of age. In 1904 he became a Third Class Sergeant and continued to rise through the grades—Inspector in 1917, Superintendent in 1926, Assistant Commissioner in 1927, and Deputy Commissioner in 1930. He took charge of the Central Registry, Captain Superintendent's Office, in 1911. The following year he received the Watch Committee's commendation on a report on work at Liverpool. He was further commended by the Council, in 1918 and 1919, for action taken during the Rickshaw Riots and for work in connection with the repatriation of enemy subjects.

In 1920 he was decorated by the Chinese Government with the Order of Chia Ho (7th Class) and again in 1931, with the Military, Naval and Air Force Medal (first class "A"). He also held the S.M.P. Long Service Medal with several stars. His most recent honour, the Famine Relief Commission Pao Chang gold medal, was conferred in 1937.

One of the outstanding achievements of Mr. Aiers in the Force was the introduction of the card-index system. He was successively in charge of the Central Registry, the Crime Branch, Crime and Special Branches, Armed and Training Reserves, and Divisions.

Besides being one of the most efficient members of the Shanghai Municipal Police, the late Mr. Aiers was a keen sportsman and took part as a cricket player with the Police Club for 25 years. He also took an active part in the Shanghai Football Association where he was a member of the Committee. At one time he played tennis, football and was an expert at billiards.

It was with deep regret that Shanghai parted with him when he left the city on May 2, 1938, but the feeling was still deeper when news of his death, on September 6, reached his many friends and ex-colleagues of the Shanghai Municipal Police.

**The Old and the New**

*A striking picture of the Houses of Parliament and Big Ben seen through barbed wire entanglements guarding the Empire's heart. Similar precautions have been taken throughout Britain to withstand an invader.*

# Transfer of British Government Predicted by U.S. Observer

### Battle of London Declared Being Fought Also Over Leipzig, Hamburg and Berlin

New York, Sept. 15.

CHANCELLOR Adolf Hitler's aerial blitzkrieg against London has by no means reached its maximum fury.

Marshal Hermann Goering, chief of the German air force, and his general staff, undoubtedly will apply the lessons learned in the early stages of the aerial offensive against Britain for the purpose of making future raids more devastating, declares Major Alexander P. de Seversky in a copyright article to United Press.

It is said that aviation experts are becoming convinced that huge, sprawling cities possess no truly effective defence against night bombings, and Germany's wide numerical superiority in planes enables the Germans to endure 3 to 1 losses as admitted by Britain's Prime Minister, Mr. Winston Churchill.

Hence, it seems reasonable to expect the withdrawal of the British Government from London at an early date to a more defensible, if not impregnable, spot in interior England.

#### Move Said Imperative

Preparations presumably are under way already for the transfer of extensive technical equipment to a new state centre. The possibility of a German invasion of the British Isles makes this move all the more imperative, as a glance at the map will show. The very geographical factors that made London a world metropolis will make it an easier mark for invading forces.

The English population themselves are combatants rather than civilian onlookers in this war. Consequently they are likely to appreciate whatever action the Government may take. If the Government moves from London, that metropolis will merely become another large city in the same class as Liverpool and Manchester.

#### Offence Said Best Defence

German bomb hits on Buchingham Palace were of negligible importance when compared with damage admittedly inflicted on London's water supply, gas, light and other public utilities.

The moral for America in this terrifying story of the rain of death on London is an old one—that the best defence is offensive.

The only satisfactory defence against night bombings such as are now in progress is to strike at the enemy's home bases where the bombers are kept.

The battle of London should be fought, and in a considerable measure is being fought, over Leipzig, Hamburg and Berlin.—United Press

# Bus Robbery in Downtown Area

### Passenger on Route Loses Diamond Ring

While armed robberies in buses often have been reported in the western district, near Chinese territory, bus robbers last night, apparently desperate owing to the approach of the Mid-Autumn Festival settlement day tomorrow, became so audacious that they staged a hold-up in the downtown area.

A male Chinese travelling in the Route 4 bus along Bubbling Well Road, near Park Road, was victimized by three men who forced him to surrender his diamond ring worth $300 inside the vehicle. This happened at about 8.35 p.m. when there were fewer travellers than usual in the bus. The desperadoes decamped in a leisurely manner when the bus stopped.

Two armed crimes were reported in the Gordon Road police district between 8.30 and 9 p.m. Three men, one of whom was armed, broke into a Chinese residence at 158 Changping Road and got away with $25 later. Half an hour later three other men, one armed, victimized another Chinese residence at 643 Ferry Road to the extent of $70. At 9.20 p.m. yet three other robbers visited a house at 979 Tonquin Road and decamped with $220.

# Judges Now Living in Court Buildings

### Chinese Confident Status Will Not Be Changed

American authorities will maintain the *status quo* of the various Chinese courts in the foreign areas in Shanghai and there is no doubt about this American policy if there is no sudden change of the international situation, states the "Shun Pao," one of the leading American-owned Chinese dailies here. The report states that even Japanese merchants do not wish to molest Chinese courts here in view of their increased trade relations with the Chinese merchants with whom they might have legal disputes.

It is also reported that most of the judges and officials of local Chinese courts have moved into the court premises in order to avoid travelling, which invites danger since they have received letters from certain political quarters asking them to "register" within a week. It is explained that this is the safest way of protecing their lives, as outsiders will not be easily admitted into the courts.

# Chungking Savings Plan May Be Followed Here

Although the "Thrift and National Reconstrution Savings Tickets" are not available here, as is the case in "free China," it is reported by the Chinese evening press in Shanghai that Chinese in Shanghai loyal to Chungking may yet deposit their money with branches of Government banks here without obtaining the official tickets. Any sums of money not less than $1 can be deposited, but once the money is deposited it cannot be taken out until after five years. By doing this Chungking wishes to encourage the people to develop the habit of saving money and to help the Government in its reconstruction work, it is stated.

# Security Only in Power, Says Knox

### Importance of Bases at Hawaii Stressed by U.S. Secretary of Navy

Honolulu, Sept. 15.

The Secretary of Navy, Colonel Frank Knox, warned the United States here yesterday that "force and force alone will give us safety and security."

Addressing the local Chamber of Commerce during his inspection tour in Hawaii, Colonel Knox declared there could be no safety "which does not provide for the safety and security of the entire western world."

Naval and air bases recently acquired by the United States from Britain in the Western Hemisphere, he said, have acquired "immense importance" in view of the developments in Europe.

Referring to the role of the American defence base in Hawaii, Colonel Knox said that "these islands play a great part in the defence of the whole western world."

He said that deterioration of the power to fight had led to the defeat of many nations in Europe.

"They have grown soft," he said. "Have we been caught early enough in a similar deterioration?"

Colonel Knox leaves here by plane today for San Diego where he will spend two days inspecting the naval establishment before returning to Washington.—United Press.

# Banks Closed Today For Festival

### Settlement Passed Only With Difficulty

Municipal organizations, many public bodies, banks and commercial houses will be closed today in celebration of the Mid-Autumn Festival (the 15th day of the eighth moon) on which Chinese who follow the old customs will worship the full moon. The blockade and the tense situation in Indo-China have affected Chinese merchants in Shanghai very seriously, and many of them passed the festival settlement day only with difficulties.

In view of the fact that yesterday was a bank holiday also, all accounts which were to be settled before the festival were cleared up on Saturday so that all could enjoy a care-free holiday today. The various markets, including the cotton and rice markets, will also be closed.

Chinese festival celebrants here accelerated their purchasing activities yesterday when big crowds of them visited the many shopping centres of the city, buying moon cakes and other delicacies for the occasion. Festival banquets have been held during the past few days in Chinese families wishing to avoid the shopping rush.

Owing to high prices, the Chinese here are celebrating the day on a moderate scale, and exchange of festival gifts has been cancelled among many relatives and friends, who have reached a mutual understanding to avoid presenting and returning gifts.

# Fixed Rice Prices Ignored

### Profiteering Flagrantly Prevalent Here

It is unanimously urged by the leading Chinese dailies in Shanghai that authorities of the foreign areas here should lose no time in coping with rice profiteering in Shanghai, as official prices fixed by the Shanghai Rice Price Fixing Committee are no longer followed by unscrupulous merchants, one of whom has just been punished by the court in the Settlement.

The Committee, it will be recalled, has petitioned the authorities for advice and will not hold meetings to fix prices unless they can secure official help. It is admitted that Chinese merchants ignore the committee's decisions and also the regulations enforced against profiteering by the Ministry of Economics at Chungking, and that in view of this, foreign authorities here should quickly carry out effective measures to cope with the situation, it is said.

Merchants are urged to obey the regulations. Quoting a well known Chinese, the "National Herald" states that the authorities should increase the strength of the committee by sending more representatives to participate in its deliberations.

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# Chinese Broker Shot At His Home

### Chinese Coolie Meets Death in Another Murder

Another murder, believed to have been committed on political grounds, took place yesterday when Mr. Lieu Ying, a Chinese broker, was shot dead by an unidentified Chinese gunman at 9.10 a.m.

Mr. Lieu, who was 37 years old and a native of Szechuen, was in bed when two Chinese, pretending to be his friends, entered his home at 6/360 Woochang Road. One of them remained outside, while the other went to Mr. Lieu's room. Upon ascertaining that the man in bed was Mr. Lieu, the gunman pulled the trigger and shot him in the head.

Bleeding profusely, Mr. Lieu was taken to the Shanghai Sanitarium Clinic in an emergency ambulance, but died before reaching it. Both of the gunmen escaped.

Chinese circles believe that the murder has a political back-ground, since the victim has been known to be connected with some poltical organization.

Earlier in the morning, a young Chinese silk filature coolie was mortally wounded by an unknown person in Hart Road.

The crime took place at 8 a.m. and Wei Yao-sing, the twenty-year-old coolie, was walking along Hart Road when the assassin opened fire at him. The victim fell to the ground, while the murderer took to his heels and disappeared.

An S.F.B. emergency ambulance was called out and the wounded man, with the bullet lodged in his chest, was taken to the St. Luke's No. 2 Hospital in Brenan Road, where, notwithstanding all the measures taken by the doctors to save his life, he died at 2 p.m.

Detectives investigating the case knew of no motive for the murder and expressed their belief that the man was shot out of revenge.

# Swiss Destiny Said Depending on People

### Wisdom in Outlook Urged By Federal Councillor

Berne, Sept. 15.

"The destiny of Switzerland depends to a large extent on our wisdom," Federal Councillor Celio declared yesterday when he inaugurated a farm fair.

"Let us understand," he urged, "that neither our sympathies nor our antipathies can in any way alter the course of events in Europe, although they may change, to our detriment, the course of our national existence.

"We must remember," M. Celio declared, "that all our neighbouring states, Germany, Italy and France voluntarily respected our independence and neutrality when the fate of other neutral states was a great deal different.

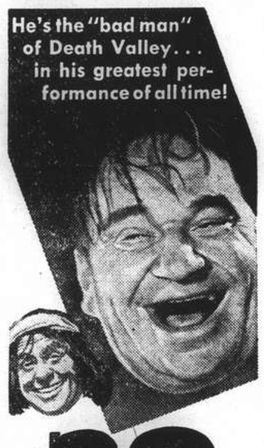
"There is no object in being optimistic or pessimistic, or of adopting the attitude of a prophet. We must only be realistic.

"Thus conceived and practised, our neutrality has been one of the justifications for our existence as an independent state in the European concert of nations," Councillor Celio concluded.—Havas.

# Japanese to Exhibit Railway Film Here

To encourage people to protect railways in occupied areas which are often mined by guerillas, causing many explosions in the past, the Japanese have taken the trouble to make a film for educating people towards that end. It is reported by the "Sin Shun Pao" that the picture, entitled "Our Railways," is ready for a public showing to be held in a Hongkew theatre tomorrow.

COMING SOON!
BEERY...AS YOU LIKE HIM BEST!
He's the "bad man" of Death Valley... in his greatest performance of all time!



20 MULE TEAM
STARRING
Wallace BEERY
with LEO CARRILLO
MARJORIE RAMBEAU
ANN BAXTER
DOUGLAS FOWLEY
Directed by Richard Thorpe
Produced by J. Walter Ruben
METRO-GOLDWYN-MAYER PICTURE
— ROXY —

A copy of this Offer for Sale has been duly delivered to the Registrar of Companies, Shanghai, for registration.

The Subscription List will open at 10 a.m. on Thursday, the Nineteenth day of September, 1940, and close at or before noon the same day.

*The Committee of the Shanghai Stock Exchange has granted an official quotation of the Company's shares.*

# New China Textile Company, Limited

Incorporated as a China Company under the Companies' Ordinances of Hongkong and The China Order in Council 1925. The Company was so incorporated as a private company on December 29, 1937, and by a special resolution was converted into a public company on November 3, 1939.

**SHARE CAPITAL:**

**Authorized**

Chinese National Dollars 10,000,000 divided into 2,000,000 Ordinary Shares of $5.00 each.

**Issued**

1,200,500 Ordinary Shares of $5.00 each.

The original authorized share capital was $3,000,000, divided into 30,000 shares of $100 each. By special resolution on 3rd November, 1939, the authorized capital was increased to $5,000,000, divided into 50,000 shares of $100 each. By special resolutions passed on 31st August, 1940, the capital was sub-divided into shares of $5.00 each and the authorized capital of the Company was increased to $10,000,000. The number of shares issued at that time was 800,500.

There are no founders or management or deferred shares. All shares are fully paid up and no shares or debentures have been issued or agreed to be issued for a consideration other than in cash.

**DIRECTORS:**

| | |
|---|---|
| WILLIAM CHARLES GOMERSALL | Managing Director, China Engineers, Ltd. Chairman of the Board. |
| CHOW CHIH CHUN | Director, China Securities Co., Fed. Inc., U.S.A. |
| CHOW MING TAI | Financier. |
| FREDERICK RICHARD DAVEY | Chairman, The International Investment Trust Co. of China, Ltd. The Yangtsze Finance Co., Ltd. |
| GEORGE ERNEST MARDEN | Chairman, Wheelock & Co., Ltd. Metal Industries of China, Ltd. Shanghai Securities, Ltd. |
| FRANCIS RYAN SMITH | Chairman, International Assurance Co., Ltd., Metropolitan Land Co., Ltd. |
| YAO CHUNG PA | Banker. |

**BANKERS:**

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, 12 The Bund, Shanghai.
THE NATIONAL COMMERCIAL BANK, 230 Peking Road, Shanghai.

**LEGAL PRACTITIONERS:**

ELLIS & HAYS, 137 Peking Road, Shanghai.

**AUDITORS:**

THOMSON & Co., 20 Canton Road, Shanghai.

**SECRETARIES AND REGISTERED OFFICE:**

THE CHINA ENGINEERS, LTD., 88 Museum Road, Shanghai.

**OFFER FOR SALE OF**

**400,000 Ordinary Shares of $5 each at $5.50 per Share.**

**BENJAMIN & POTTS,**

having subscribed for the above-mentioned shares, are prepared to receive applications to purchase the shares at $5.50 per share, payable in full on application.

The following is a copy of a letter received from the Chairman of New China Textile Co., Ltd.:—

88 Museum Road, Shanghai.
12th September, 1940.

To Messrs. BENJAMIN & POTTS,

Gentlemen,—With reference to the 400,000 shares which you are acquiring, I have pleasure in giving you the following information:—

The Company owns a modern cotton spinning and weaving mill, situated on a site of 39.5 mow, at 60 Mokanshan Road, within the Western District of the International Settlement of Shanghai, with road and water frontages. The Company was incorporated in December, 1937, it acquired the Mokanshan Road site in June, 1938, and completed the building for the spinning mill in November, 1938. The first section of the machinery, comprising 5,000 spindles was started up in December, 1938. During 1939 the mill was being developed; by March, the machinery at work comprised 27,000 spindles; by June 200 looms were started. All this machinery was formerly installed in the Hua Hsing Cotton Mill, Tsingtao. In August new spinning machinery, comprising 8,000 spindles, arrived from England, and was put to work by December. During these developments, although it was not possible to take full advantage of market conditions, the business of the Company progressed.

All the main buildings are in reinforced concrete, and including godowns, dormitories and offices, have a total area of about 220,000 sq. ft. The present equipment consists of 36,000 spindles for spinning, 6,000 spindles for doubling, and 210 looms. The Company's brands of "Pine Deer," "Five Boys," "Nine Fish" and "Treasury" are well-known in the market. The site is capable of economical development up to 100,000 spindles. Owing to rising costs of machinery and buildings, coupled with the fall in exchange, the cost of replacing the mill to-day would be greatly in excess of the cost as shown in the Company's books. An amount of one million dollars is due to The China Securities Co., Fed. Inc., U.S.A., which it is intended shall be discharged out of the proceeds of the issue of these shares to you.

The following is a copy of a Report from the Auditors:—

20 Canton Road, Shanghai.
12th September, 1940.

To the Directors of NEW CHINA TEXTILE CO., LTD.,

Gentlemen,—We have acted as auditors of New China Textile Co., Ltd., since its incorporation, and we certify that the profits of the Company are as follows:—

| | Chinese Dollars |
|---|---|
| For the period 29th December, 1937, to 31st December, 1938 | 41,218.47 |
| For the year ended 31st December, 1939 | 678,091.08 |
| For the half year ended 30th June, 1940 (Subject to depreciation on fixed assets and stock in trade $342,500.) | 1,750,889.06 |

The issued share capital of the Company has been as follows:—

| | Chinese Dollars |
|---|---|
| 31st December, 1938 | 2,500,000.00 |
| 31st December, 1939 | 3,100,000.00 |
| 30th June, 1940 | 3,987,500.00 |

The rates of dividends paid since incorporation were 10% for the year ended 31st December, 1939, and 10% for the half year ended 30th June, 1940.

The balance sheet as at 30th June, 1940 shows nett assets amounting to $6,151,960.44.

Yours faithfully, THOMSON & Co., *Chartered Accountants*

It is intended to continue the management of the mill on the lines hitherto followed.

Yours faithfully, W. C. GOMERSALL, *Chairman of New China Textile Co., Ltd.*

The Articles of Association provide that the qualification of a Director is to be the holding of One Hundred (100) Ordinary Shares in the Company, and that the remuneration of the Directors shall be determined by the Company in General Meeting.

A contract was entered into by the Company with The China Engineers, Ltd., dated 1st May, 1939 for the purchase of additional machinery.

The Company has issued to Messrs. Benjamin & Potts 400,000 Ordinary Shares of $5 each at a premium of 25 cents per share and the sum of $2,100,000 has already been paid to the Company in respect thereof.

The following report has been received from Messrs. Lowe, Bingham & Matthews, Chartered Accountants:—

2 Peking Road, Shanghai.
13th September, 1940.

To Messrs. BENJAMIN & POTTS,

Dear Sirs,—In accordance with your request we have examined the Balance Sheets and Profit and Loss Accounts of the New China Textile Co., Ltd., since its inception up to 30th June, 1940, referring to the books and records for information and to the Managers for explanations to the extent necessary for us to arrive at the opinion expressed below.

In our opinion the aggregate value of the assets as shown in the Balance Sheet dated 30th June, 1940 is stated at a figure substantially below real value or replacing cost.—Yours faithfully,

LOWE, BINGHAM & MATTHEWS, *Chartered Accountants.*

Messrs. Benjamin & Potts will pay the customary brokerage of 5 cents per share on applications received through member brokers of the Shanghai Stock Exchange.

Applications for Shares should be made on the form accompanying this offer and sent to the Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation, 12 The Bund, together with the full amount required for payment of the Shares applied for. No applications for less than 500 shares will be accepted.

If no allocation be made the amount paid on application will be returned in full, and in case that a partial allocation be made the balance of the amount paid will be returned to the applicant.

The Certificates of Messrs. Lowe, Bingham & Matthews and Messrs. Thomson & Company, and copies of the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Company and of the contracts above referred to may be inspected at the registered offices of the New China Textile Co., Ltd., or at the offices of the aforementioned Legal Practitioners.

**Copies of the Offer and Forms of Application may be obtained from the Company's Bankers, Legal Practitioners, Secretaries, or from**

**BENJAMIN & POTTS**

SHANGHAI.
Dated the 14th day of September, 1940.

## THE SPORTS PAGE

# Looking Into the Past

### Momentous Occasion When England's Test Cricketers Went on Strike

WITH the temporary cessation of Test Matches owing to the war, and the consequent lull in the ever-green struggle for the Ashes, Englishmen all the world over are left high and dry with only their memories to fall back on for the time being. Nowadays such placards as "England In Dire Danger" or "England Faces Mighty Task" would not only be out of place—they might even be misconstrued by those not versed in cricket press parlance. Those days of momentous placards, when haggard pedestrians fought for a paper to learn what havoc the Aussies might have been wreaking on our eleven, have passed momentarily into abeyance.

But wherever there are one or more Englishmen gathered together, talk will invariably revert to the Tests at some time after the latest war news has been completely digested. In these circumstances it is pleasant to hark back a space and review some of those mighty encounters once again.

One momentous occasion was when the English eleven went on strike, and the spectators were in their seats ready to watch the game while the team was still in a state of indecision.

When spectators passed through the turnstiles at Kennington Oval on August 10, 1896, they wondered what team England would place in the field against the Australians.

There was intense interest in this, the third, Test. Upon it depended the "Ashes."

England had the honour. In 1894-95 our team, under the captaincy of A. E. Stoddart, had won three of the five Tests.

The first win was the outcome of an extraordinary performance. Passing reference may be made to it, although it is rather outside the scope of this article.

**A Record Score**

Australia won the toss at Sydney, and scores of 81 from F. A. Iredale 161 from G. Giffen, 201 from S. E. Gregory, and 74 from J. M. Blackham featured a total of 586.

This was a record for a first innings in Test games, the previous best being 551 at the Oval in 1884, when W. L. Murdoch made 211. This was the only double century in the Tests until that made by Gregory in the 1894 game.

When Archie MacLaren and A. E. Stoddart opened the England innings they may well have been anxious. It was no light matter to face such a stupendous total.

Matters went badly for England. Four wickets were down for comparatively few runs, but Albert Ward batted with grim determination, Johnny Briggs hit in light-hearted fashion, and others came along with useful double-figure totals.

**England Follows On**

England, however, were 261 behind when their last wicket fell, and they had to follow on. The game appeared to be over. England were in an apparently hopeless position.

Cricket, it has been said times without number, is a funny game. The England players did not despair of their chances, huge as was the task they had to face. Only one of the eleven failed to get into double figures, and A. Ward headed his colleagues with an invaluable 117.

The innings realized 437, and Australia were set 177 runs to win, on the face of it a simple task.

Peel and Briggs, however, found the wicket to their liking. While they were not unplayable, they compelled the batsmen to play every ball.

**Darling and Giffen**

When Darling and Giffen were at the wickets there did not appear to be much cause for alarm from the Australian point of view, but feeble resistance was offered by their colleagues.

Fortune swayed first to one side then the other, and the issue was decided when MacLaren held a chance from E. Jones from a ball by Briggs, and England had won by 10 runs.

To return to the Oval game of 1896. The remuneration to professional players in England had been £10 per match for the Tests, and they were dissatisfied.

Looking at the matter after this long lapse of time, I think the professionals had cause for their discontent. From the £10 they received they had to pay their expenses and provide, as professionals always have done, their own equipment.

Feelers had been thrown out at Manchester and Lord's as to increased payment, but without success.

There was a conference between some of the players, and the outcome was a letter received by the Surrey Committee a few days before the match from W. Gunn, G. Lohmann, T. Hayward, Tom Richardson and Bobby Abel that they would not accept the invitation to play unless the fee were increased to £20 per man.

The Surrey Committee took the view that this was an improper method of procedure, and they refused to double the fee, as they put it, "at the point of the pistol."

When the news leaked out of the threatened strike it caused a big sensation in cricket circles.

**Not Be Rushed**

On the one side there was the declaration of the players that they would not play unless they each received £20.

On the other there was the equally firm declaration of the Surrey Committee that they would not bind themselves to make any variation in the remuneration that had been paid to the professionals in the Lord's and Manchester games.

While adopting this attitude the Committee gave an opportunity to the four Surrey players to withdraw their threat. Abel, Hayward and Richardson did so, but Lohmann did not, and Gunn was not communicated with.

The three players who withdrew their demand were included in the England team, but Lohmann and Gunn were left out.

Even while the public were streaming through the turnstiles on the first day of the match the position was still in doubt.

There was another cause for anxiety. Certain newspapers had launched attacks against W. G. Grace and A. E. Stoddart to the effect that they were shamateurs, and so on, and so on.

**Doctor Really Upset**

The Doctor and his fellow amateur deeply resented those attacks, and the Surrey Committee did not know whether both or either would play, and they had taken the precaution to call up Mold, of Lancashire, Hirst, of Yorkshire, and Pougher, of Leicestershire. They were at the Oval to play if required.

W. G. Grace decided he would turn out, but Stoddart would not put on his flannels. Not one of the stand-bys was required, however, because of the return of the three Surrey players.

That the Surrey Committee would have listened sympathetically to a request for extra remuneration unaccompanied by a threat of withdrawal, there is not the least doubt.

**Request Granted**

Indeed, only a short time before they had considered an application from the Surrey professionals for increased payment, and that application had been granted for all inter-county games.

When settling-up time with the professionals who played in the Test arrived, each received a fee of £20. Since then there has never been any strike threat in first-class cricket, and there is not likely to be.

As to the match, it provided a succession of thrills. The weather was extremely unkind. Play did not begin on the first day until 5 o'clock, and wickets tumbled down. F. S. Jackson made 45, the highest individual total of the game save for the 47 scored by J. Darling in Australia's first innings.

England could not put together more than 145, but on a wicket made for bowlers the visitors mustered only 119.

In their second venture, England fared disastrously. Seven batsmen failed to reach double figures, and when J. T. Hearne's wicket fell to McKibbin, and the innings was over, the scoreboard showed 84.

Although the pitch was such that a bowler prays for, Australia had only to obtain 111 to win, and the odds seemed against England, but Peel and J. T. Hearne quickly had the opposing batsmen in serious difficulties.

It was little more than a procession to and from the wickets. When McKibbin, the last man, went in the highest individual score was 6 by S. E. Gregory.

McKibbin, in desperation, "had a go." He hit at anything and everything, but having made 17, a catch by Abel off Hearne brought the innings to a close with H. Trumble not out 7 and the total 44. England thus won by 66 runs.

There was some fine bowling on both sides. Trumble took twelve wickets for 89 runs, six in each innings, bowling unchanged.

Nearly all the bowling for England was done by Peel and Hearne. The former sent back eight batsmen for 53 runs and Hearne ten for 60 runs.

In recognition of their superb bowling in Australia's second innings, the Surrey Committee presented Peel and Hearne each with a £5 note, and richly they deserved it.

## Canidrome Results

1—300 yd. flat.—1, Dalebird; 2, The Stowaway.
Also ran:—Outsider, Hielan Lassie, Wild Wind, Wild Charm.
4 lengths.—Time, 18.25.
Win, $10.80. Forecast 4-5 Div. $53.40.
Place, 1st $9.70; 2nd $12.50.

2—300 yd. flat.—1, Cheerful Mite; 2, Maid of Morven.
Also ran:—Mascoroon, Oregon Duke, Crummei, Bowsterman.
10 lengths.—Time, 17.82.
Win, $51.40. Forecast 6-3 Div. $90.70.
Place, 1st $14.20; 2nd $9.40.

3—440 yd. flat.—1, Mon Amour; 2, Woodstock Glen.
Double Event 1/2 4-6 Div. $33.20.
Also ran:—Erin Hero, Our Hope, Marietta, Black Mask.
1 length.—Time, 27.30.
Win, $19.40. Forecast 1-6 Div. $55.
Plce, 1st $8.80; 2nd $9.
Double Event 2/3 6-1 Div. $33.60.

4—440 yd. flat.—1, Frisky Bambins; 2, Cute Vagabond.
Also ran:—Swanee, Flying Calleen, Beaconsfield, Chez Marcel.
A neck.—Time, 26.95.
Win, $18.70. Forecast 2-6 Div. $71.60.
Place, 1st $10.20; 2nd $8.70.
Double Event 3/4 1-2 Div. $34.10.

5—500 yd. flat.—1, Agate; 2, Belle O'New York.
Also ran:—Go By, Stolen Quest, Madam Sloan, Five Stars II.
Short head.—Time, 31.10.
Win, $30.80. Forecast 2-1 Div. $192.80.
Place, 1st $14.30; 2nd $13.80.

6—500 yd. flat.—1, Sou Mei; 2, Le Butin.
Double Event 4/5 2-2 Div. $53.40.
Also ran:—Open Beach, Daleson, Rita Dale, Royal Rank.
4 lengths.—Time, 30.40.
Win, $29.80. Forecast 3-5 Div. $91.
Place, 1st $13.60; 2nd $11.20.
Double Event 5/6 2-3 Div. $136.10.

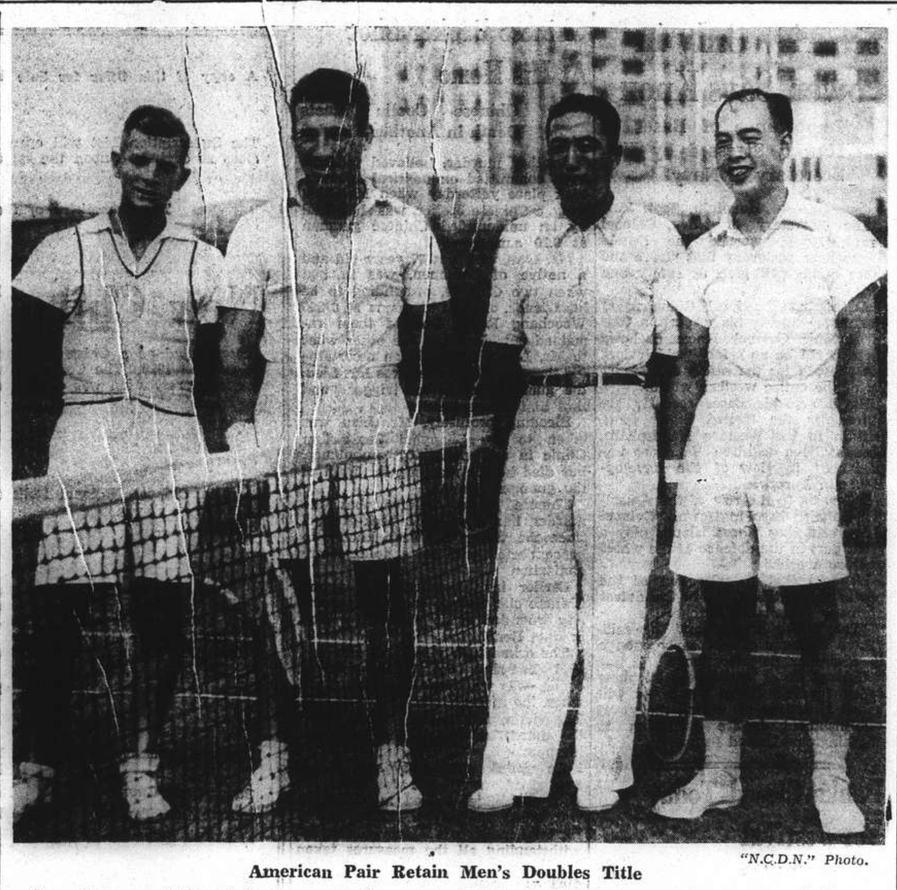
7—500 yd. flat.—1, Only Babbler; 2, Grand Sort.
Also ran:—Double Six, Great Regret, Shanghai Mist, Miss Hummer.
1 length.—Time, 30.10.
Win, $19.30. Forecast 5-6 Div. $37.80.
Place, 1st $9.80; 2nd $7.30.
Double Event 6/7 3-5 Div. $55.70.

8—500 yd. flat.—1, Woodford; 2, Shanghai Life.
Also ran:—Grand Senate, Tinker, Campus Flirt, Best Consort.
½ length.—Time, 30.50.
Win, $19.50. Forecast 2-4 Div. $96.80.
Place, 1st $12.50; 2nd $10.90.
Double Event 7/8 3-2 Div. $63.80.

9—500 yd. flat.—1, Reckless May; 2, Theydon Bois.
Also ran:—Old Coin, Great China, Only Beauty, Buffalo Bill.
5 lengths.—Time, 29.80.
Win, $24.20. Forecast 3-2 Div. $204.10.
Place, 1st $11.70; 2nd $16.50.
Double Event 8/9 2-3 Div. $91.

10—500 yd. flat.—1, Amethyst; 2, Ocean Beauty.
Also ran:—Cute Viscount, Reno Beaver, Mentor, Chez Maurice.
1 length.—Time, 29.70.
Win, $25. Forecast 1-4 Div. $119.20.
Place, 1st $10.90; 2nd $12.10.
Double Event 9/10 3-1 Div. $47.60.

11—500 yd. flat.—1, Alton Classic; 2, Some Fortune.
Also ran:—Cordon Orange, Alton Arab, Dusty Miller, Sonny Beaufort.
Short head.—Time, 29.35.
Win, $37.30. Forecast 1-3 Div. $143.90.
Place, 1st $12.40; 2nd $16.10.
Double Event 10/11 1-1 Div. $44.30.
Cash sweep:—1st dog No. 1133; 2nd dog No. 1840; 3rd dog No. 462.
Unplaced:—676, 1510, 1496.



"N.C.D.N." Photo.

**American Pair Retain Men's Doubles Title**

*Lew Carson and "Dud" Squires yesterday retained their doubles crown at the expense of V. T. Wang and Harry Li in a four set final. Although the winners fulfilled all expectations by winning the match, they fell short in the standard of tennis they produced to bring about their victory. In spite of the fact that the final issue was never in doubt, there was an indifferent atmosphere about the play which was not up to championship level. The above photo, taken just before the start of the game, shows Squires and Carson on the left, and V.T. Wang and Harry Li on the right.*

# Carson and Squires Retain Doubles Championship

### Defeat V. T. Wang and Harry Li in Four Set Final; Chinese Pair Stage Big Rally to Take Third Set

AFTER an extremely disappointing exhibition of tennis, Lewis Carson and "Dud" Squires retained their doubles crown, disposing of V. T. Wang and Harry Li in a lack-lustre final yesterday afternoon to the tune of 6-4, 6-4, 1-6, 6-2. Gusts of wind blowing from the north tended to make conditions difficult at times, retarding the flight of the ball, but this can in no way account for the indifferent display of all four players.

Like the Bishop's egg, the match was good in parts, but they were few and far between. Only in the third set, which Wang and Li captured at 6-1, did the standard of tennis approach championship pitch. Apart from this one sustained burst of fireworks, the level of play in the remaining three sets can be gauged from the fact that they produced a grand total of exactly four good rallies.

None of the players appeared to be able to hit their form and several easy sitters were unaccountably missed. Carson and Squires were both content with taking matters very easily in a way so casual that it was tantamount to indifference. Harry Li had spells of brilliance but he was horribly erratic and his placing often gave one cause to wonder. And a colourless Wang gave the impression of not having recovered from his Saturday's defeat at the hands of Carson in the singles final.

**Match Open Promisingly**

The match opened with a promise of better things. Wang took the first game on his service to 15, and Carson retaliated to level the score with the aid of some good smashing from Squires. Harry Li served beautifully to make the third a love game in favour of the Chinese pair. His high-kicking deliveries were an enlivening feature of the match and neither of the Americans ever seemed quite at ease on the receiving end. Squires, especially, was never able to master them completely right to the end of the play.

After again levelling the score, the winners broke through Wang's service and went on to capture the next three games in a row. Score, 5-2. At this point the losers made an effort and staved off the winning sequence to tail their opponents at 5-4, but Carson ripped down some scorchers in the tenth game to take the set at 6-4.

The second set was an exact replica of the first. Li opened with his service to take a love game, and once more the scores tallied at 2-2. The Americans then broke through Li's service and progressed to a 5-3 lead. Li made amends in the ninth game which brought the Chinese up to 5-4, but they lost the tenth game and the set at 6-4.

**Best Tennis of the Day**

The third set produced the best tennis of the day. Both sides awoke from their lethargy and went to work with a will, with some scintillating play as the result. Excellent placing by the two Chinese found the winners continually out of position, and for the first time there was a keen edge to the game. Despite some good rallies and a stiff resistance coupled with clever retrieving from the Americans, Wang and Li dominated the court and set the tune. Only in the fourth game were Carson and Squires able to make any impression on their rivals. Li was very much steadier in this set and Wang showed a flash of his old fighting spirit, intermixing some hard cross court driving with tricky shots tucked away along the tramlines.

This sudden lease of life on the part of the losers seemed to augur a closely-fought finish, with the possibility of five sets being required to settle the issue. They walked away with this third set by the wide margin of 6-1, and gave every appearance of being comfortably prepared to repeat their performance.

**Chinese Slump After Interval**

Carson and Squires, however, obviously had other plans. They opened the fourth set brusquely and jumped into a 3-0 lead with surprisingly little opposition. It was at once evident after the interval between sets that the Chinese pair had gone to pieces. Wang had become listless again and Li was his erratic self once more.

They made an effort to pull themselves together in the fourth game which Li took on his service, and again in the sixth, bringing the score to 4-2. But these efforts were mere flashes in the pan, and most of the time the Chinese players could do nothing right. Li, in particular, was the worst offender and threw away several easy smashes.

After the first few minutes of this set the final issue was never in any doubt, and the victors reeled off the requisite games in an unflurried manner to take the set and match at 6-2.

# Season's Last Polo This Afternoon

### Three Interesting Matches Between Ancient Rivals

By "The Chaser"

The closing of the polo ground in the Race Course will be marked this afternoon with a final "tournament" between the two age old rivals of the polo field, the two Corps Cavalry units of the S.V.C.—the Light Horse and the American Troop. The "A" teams should of course provide the best polo and we should see a close game here as, although the Troopers appear to be stronger, the matches are being played on handicap. The match this afternoon, which will commence at four o'clock, is between the "C" teams. The match between the "B" teams will follow immediately after the first.

The teams are:

Light Horse "A":—A. A. White, Hughes, Robinson (or Colonel Hornby) and E. B. Moller.

Light Horse "B":—A. V. White, H. A. White, Pote-Hunt and Edmund Toeg.

Light Horse "C":—C. B. Moller, Nash, Dowdall and Mirams.

American Troop "A":—Franklin, Allman, Neppo and Lacks.

American Troop "B":—Clark, Kops, Williams and Rogoff.

American Troop "C":—Laidlaw, Yashanoff, Moore and Taylor.

# Parsees Win by Four Wickets Against Good Recs Side

### Kermani and Divecha Bat Well to Achieve Victory; Quincey and Manley Prevent Complete Recs Rout

AFTER an interesting friendly encounter on the Recs' ground yesterday afternoon a Parsee C.C. XI defeated a good Recs' side by four wickets after the cricket had at times reached a high standard. This game replaced the one that was interrupted two weeks ago by heavy rain after a couple of hours' play and the eventual victors were deserving winners. Good innings by Kermani, who was twice missed during his innings, and Divecha, who played his customary stolid game to take the sting out of the attack, featured the Parsee knock and through the efforts of these two batsmen, the day was eventually achieved. The brothers Shroff, too, played no small part in the win for they claimed six wickets between them at less than twelve runs apiece.

Quincey and Manley did very well when batting for the hosts and their innings went a long way to preventing a complete rout. Between them they scored more than half the side's total and they secured their runs when they were most needed. Meston bowled well for the losers as did Pettit, but the fielding was not as good as it might have been and a couple of missed catches possibly made all the difference between victory and defeat.

**Recs Start Promisingly**

The Recs took first knock with Harry Madar and Quincey facing the deliveries of S. F. Shroff and Kermani. The opening bats put on 38 before they were separated, the first named batsman being run out when his own contribution was seventeen. Thereafter wickets fell at frequent intervals and only Quincey was able to negotiate successfully an always keen attack. Quincey left at 89, sixth out, for a patient and very praiseworthy innings of 48, finally falling a victim to Divecha and being stumped when it seemed certain that he would reach his half-century. He hit eight fours. Further disaster was in store for the Recs for the seventh and eighth partnerships were broken up at 94 and 102 respectively and it would have surprised nobody had the team been out for less than 110.

Young Manley, Pat Madar and Pettit had other ideas, however, and with their backs to the wall, the first named two added 28 valuable runs for the ninth wicket, Madar's share being seventeen, while the final partnership, with Manley hitting out well and Pettit keeping his end up, gradually saw the board creeping along and the wicket added another 27 before Manley was deceived by Kermani for a well played 34, which included but three shots to the tapes.

**Visitors Recover From Poor Start**

The visitors began moderately well but two good wickets were lost with only 35 on the telegraph, Viccajee and J. B. Tata being disposed of for nine and six respectively. Mehta, batting well, was scoring at a good rate but after he and Kermani had considerably increased the Parsees' chances of success, he was caught out for a well-compiled 26 at 61. This stage brought Kermani and Divecha together and before they had been parted victory was reasonably assured. Both batted in characteristic fashion and though Kermani should have been held by Pat Madar before he had reached 20, he gradually got on top of the attack. Divecha soon proved his mettle and though he lost Kermani at 125, never seemed in trouble. The outgoing batsman scored 56, reaching the boundary on seven occasions.

A. B. Tata and S. F. Shroff failed to reach double figures but when the latter was bowled by Meston the total stood at 152, six short of victory. R. F. Shroff and Divecha quickly knocked off the required runs and the Parsees gained a four wickets victory. Divecha, undefeated when stumps were drawn, had 36 to his credit.

Meston bowled well to secure three wickets for 45 runs, while Pettit was instrumental in holding down the score by bowling seven overs for only seventeen runs while claiming Viccajee's wicket.

**A Recs' XI**

| | |
|---|---|
| H. P. Madar, run out | 1 |
| L. P. Quincey, st. A. Tata, b. Divecha | 48 |
| C. E. Ollerdessen, c. Charna, b. R. F. Shroff | 4 |
| D. F. Harris, b. R. F. Harris | 7 |
| A. A. Kliene, c. Viccajee, b. S. F. Shroff | 2 |
| A. L. Symons, b. S. F. Shroff | 4 |
| R. N. Manley, b. Kermani | 34 |
| H. P. Meston, b. S. F. Shroff | 4 |
| A. C. Cooper, c. Divecha, b. S. F. Shroff | 3 |
| P. Madar, b. Charna | 17 |
| A. W. Pettit, not out | 5 |
| Extras | 12 |
| Total | 157 |

Fall of Wickets:—1-38 H. P. Madar, 2-42 Ollerdessen, 3-60 Harris, 4-73 Kliene, 5-81 Symons, 6-89 Quincey, 7-94 Meston, 8-102 Cooper, 9-130 P. Madar, 10-157 Manley.

Bowling Analysis

| | O. | M. | R. | W. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Shroff S. F. | 12 | 1 | 39 | 4 |
| Kermani | 7.5 | 0 | 25 | 1 |
| Shroff R. F. | 7 | 1 | 28 | 2 |
| Viccajee | 3 | 0 | 15 | 0 |
| Divecha | 6 | 1 | 28 | 1 |
| Charna | 2 | 1 | 10 | 1 |

**Parsee C.C. XI**

| | |
|---|---|
| N. N. Mehta, c. Manley, b. Meston | 26 |
| B. R. Viccajee, c. Symons, b. Pettit | 9 |
| J. B. Tata, b. Symons | 6 |
| M. J. Divecha, not out | 37 |
| F. R. Kermani, c. Harris, b. Meston | 56 |
| A. B. Tata, c. sub, b. P. Madar | 5 |
| S. F. Shroff, b. Meston | 3 |
| R. F. Shroff, not out | 6 |
| J. S. Kuka, did not bat | — |
| P. M. Charna, did not bat | — |
| K. H. Shroff, did not bat | — |
| Extras | 10 |
| Total (for six wickets) | 163 |

Fall of Wickets:—1-24 Viccajee, 2-35 J. Tata, 3-61 Mehta, 4-125 Kermani, 5-134 A. Tata, 6-152 S. F. Shroff.

Bowling Analysis

| | O. | M. | R. | W. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Meston | 12 | 2 | 45 | 3 |
| Pettit | 7 | 2 | 17 | 1 |
| Madar P. | 11 | 2 | 53 | 1 |
| Symons | 9 | 0 | 34 | 1 |
| Kliene | 1 | 0 | 3 | 0 |
| Madar H. P. | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 |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| 3 | 1 | 6 | 55.00 | 33.60 |
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| 5 | 2 | 1 | 192.80 | 53.40 |
| 6 | 3 | 5 | 91.00 | 136.10 |
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| 12 | | | | |

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# Recs Beat S.C.C. In Friendly Game

### Two Wicket Win in Game of Low Scores; Good Bowling And Batting by Barma

In a friendly encounter on the S.C.C. ground yesterday afternoon a visiting Recs' XI defeated an S.C.C. XI by two wickets in a low scoring game that never reached great heights. The bowlers were always on top of the batsmen and though many of the batsmen contributed to their own downfall through bad stroke play, the fact that only two of the twenty-two players were able to reach the 20-mark is indicative of the brand of batsmanship.

Barma, with six wickets for 45, did much to secure victory for the Recs, but it is an interesting fact that all his victims were caught. His deliveries appeared lacking in guile, but he had the Club batsmen eating out of his hand before the innings was over and he thoroughly deserved his success.

The first batsmen for the Club, who batted first, all reached double figures and it seemed at one period of their innings that a final score of quite respectable dimensions would be reached. The last five wickets, however, saw a slump setting in and five batsmen were dismissed for the addition of only fourteen runs and the S.C.C. XI were out for exactly 100, after the board, at one time, had read 86 for five wickets. In addition to Barma, Brodd and Grundt were successful in securing wickets, both claiming two victims at small cost.

**Recs Saved After Bad Start**

The Recs' began as poorly as their opponents had finished and in very quick time the first four wickets were down for only 27. Half-the-side were back in the pavilion for a paltry 43 and seven were dismissed for 67. At this period of the game when matters looked quite bright for the hosts, Caro and Barma came together and they were not separated until the total had reached 100 and the S.C.C. score tied. Tivoniuk and Caro passed their rivals' total and the game was won. Stumps, however, were not drawn until 112 for the loss of nine wickets had been recorded. The Club tried six bowlers, all of whom were successful in claiming at least one victim.

**An S.C.C. XI**

| | |
|---|---|
| A. Graham, c. Weidman, b. Barma | 14 |
| E. J. Sluis, c. Kidby, b. Barma | 17 |
| W. E. Tingle, l.b.w., b. Grundt | 14 |
| L. R. St. Louis, b. Brodd | 13 |
| T. H. Wood, b. Brodd | 20 |
| E. H. Anstice, b. Grundt | 0 |
| W. B. Sim, c. Brodd, b. Barma | 6 |
| A. Lingard, c. Grundt, b. Barma | 0 |
| J. Fletcher, not out | 5 |
| J. A. G. L. Smith, c. Brodd, b. Barma | 5 |
| C. H. Mellor, c. Caro, b. Barma | 2 |
| Extras | 4 |
| Total | 100 |

Fall of Wickets:—1-29, 2-31, 3-58, 4-60, 5-62, 6-86, 7-88, 8-90, 9-98, 10-100.

BOWLING ANALYSIS

| | O. | M. | R. | W. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Buckley | 5 | 0 | 23 | 0 |
| Barma | 6.6 | 0 | 45 | 6 |
| Brodd | 6 | 0 | 22 | 2 |
| Grundt | 3 | 1 | 6 | 2 |

**A Recs' XI**

| | |
|---|---|
| M. U. Mohideen, c. Graham, b. Wood | 2 |
| E. Kidby, b. Anstice | 12 |
| E. A. Weidman, c. Sim, b. Wood | [illegible] |
| P. B. Bhojwani, run out | [illegible] |
| E. B. Brodd, b. Graham | 11 |
| J. H. Anderson, st. Sim, b. Anstice | [illegible] |
| E. Grundt, b. Fletcher | 8 |
| E. Caro, c. Sim, b. Mellor | 21 |
| Y. T. Barma, c. and b. Tingle | 12 |
| E. Tivoniuk, not out | [illegible] |
| T. Buckley, did not bat | - |
| Extras | 16 |
| Total (for nine wickets) | 11[illegible] |

Fall of Wickets:—1-3, 2-9, 3-11, 4-27, 5-43, 6-51, 7-67, 8-100, 9-112.

BOWLING ANALYSIS

| | O. | M. | R. | W. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Mellor | 7 | 3 | 16 | 1 |
| Wood | 8 | 0 | 24 | 2 |
| Graham | 5 | 0 | 24 | 1 |
| Anstice | 5 | 0 | 20 | 2 |
| Tingle | 2.1 | 0 | 8 | 1 |
| Fletcher | 2 | 1 | 4 | 1 |

# S.R.C. Bowlers Win Lusitano Cup

### Recs Avenue Themselves For Last Year's Defeat With Clear Victory

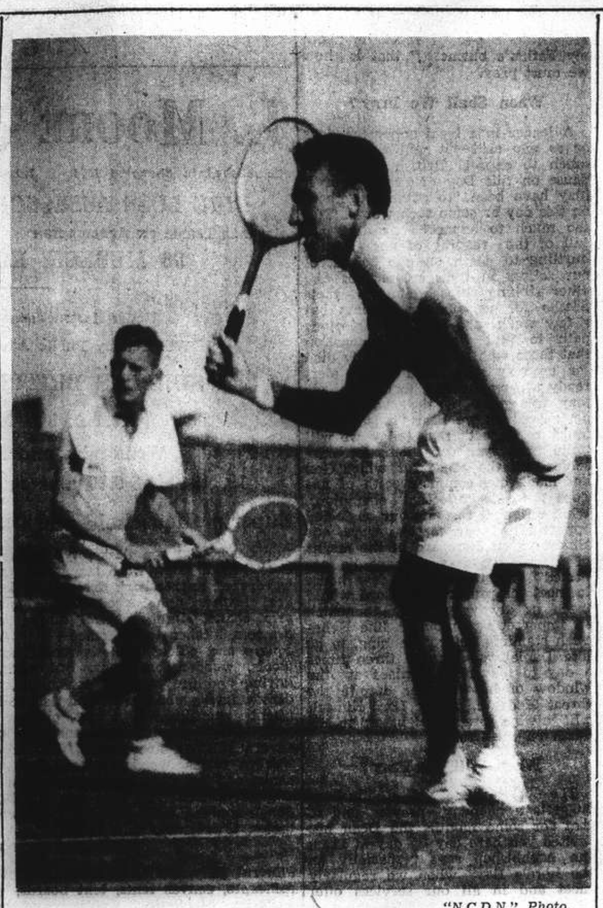
Continuing the annual lawn bowls competition inaugurated last year between the Clube Lusitano and the Shanghai Recreation Club, the latter club sent a six-rink team to the Lusitano greens yesterday and emerged victorious by 122 shots to 100, thus gaining possession of the Lusitano Cup for the season. The supremacy of the Recs was fairly marked yesterday as they gained the upper hand in four of the rinks.

The Recs have now avenged for their previous defeat at the hands of the Clube in this competition last year. On that occasion, the visiting Lusitano bowlers played on the Recs greens and were able to have their name as the first one engraved on the cup. The competition for this trophy seems to be well-established now, and it is planned to hold these matches each year towards the end of the season.

The most impressive victory scored yesterday was earned by A. M. Souza's rink, representing the Clube Lusitano, as they triumphed by 29-9; for this effort they were presented with Shanghai Recreation Club spoons. At the same time, G. V. Jensen's four were awarded spoons by the Clube Lusitano for the most convincing win registered by a Recs rink; this quartette were victorious by 24-17.

Following are the scores and contestants in the match:—

| RECS | | LUSITANO | |
|---|---|---|---|
| G. B. Stormes (skip) | 24 | J. P. de Campos (skip) | 10 |
| C. Thompson | | O. H. Edgren | |
| R. E. Manley | | F. A. S. C. de Sousa | |
| L. R. Barrera | | J. E. Medina | |
| G. H. Akerman (skip) | 9 | A. M. Souza (skip) | 29 |
| F. A. Leitao | | C. L. Passos | |
| T. Veitch | | D. M. G. Gutterres | |
| H. R. Hotchkiss | | F. M. F. Gutierrez | |
| G. Madar (skip) | 17 | E. A. Souza (skip) | 20 |
| T. Kirby | | B. F. Marques | |
| N. Beeman | | J. F. Lopes | |
| T. Murray | | J. M. Gutierrez | |
| F. O. Madar (skip) | 19 | F. Machado (skip) | 12 |
| J. M. C. Lopes | | M. P. de Campos | |
| J. J. Almeida | | F. A. Gutierrez | |
| J. McDonald | | F. F. Xavier | |
| G. N. Manley (skip) | 29 | H. A. Ozorio (skip) | 12 |
| R. J. S. Brandt | | A. F. Gomes | |
| R. A. Shirazee | | F. M. Gonsalves | |
| T. G. J. d'Almeida | | A. C. Sequeira | |
| G. V. Jensen (skip) | 24 | H. J. Encarnacao (skip) | 17 |
| W. T. Manley | | D. M. P. Gutterres | |
| W. Hall | | S. A. Collaco | |
| A. L. Roberts | | J. Rivero | |
| | 122 | | 100 |



"N.C.D.N." Photo.

**Doubles Champions in Action**

*Gaining a comfortably easy victory in the finals of the men's doubles championships yesterday, Lew Carson and "Dud" Squires retained their doubles crown at the expense of V. T. Wang and Harry Li. The score, 6-4, 6-4, 1-6, 6-2, does not give a very fair indication of the play, which was inclined to be lack-lustre and devoid of thrills. The above photo shows Carson at the end of a difficult return, while Squires is seen in the background running to get into position near the base line.*

# Yankees Rout Tigers To Avenge Defeat

### Pennant Race Becomes Scramble With Leading Bases Crowded; Joe Dimaggio Scores Triumph

New York, Sept. 14.

THE pennant race in the American League today became more of a scramble when the third-place New York Yankees crowded still closer to the two leading teams with a smashing victory over the leading Detroit Tigers, 16-7. This now brings the New Yorkers to within 2 and a half games of the Bengals, while the Cleveland Indians are a game and half ahead.

It was sweet revenge for the erstwhile world champions, who were shutout by 3-0 yesterday. It was also a triumph for Joe Dimaggio who paced the 16-hit attack with two doubles and two singles.

Detroit managed to hit the New York pitcher 10 times in all, but this failed to be of any use. Buck Newsom was relieved by McKain.

The Cleveland Indians were rapped for a 6-1 defeat by the Boston Red Sox to slip half a game. A splurge of hits in the sixth inning accounted for no less than four runs. The Beantowners got three successive walks, three doubles and a single to ice the game. Johnson held the Tribe to four hits.

The Chicago White Sox now in fourth place, were credited with a 6-3 win over the Philadelphia Athletics. Pitcher Brown, after yielding a homer to Siebert, and two singles, tightened up and muzzled the ninth inning rally.

In the National League, the leading Cincinnati Reds maintained their winning pace by edging out the New York Giants, 3-2. The second-place Brooklyn Dodgers, in the meantime, gained half a game by taking both ends of a double header from the Pittsburgh Pirates. Dolph Camilli's homer in the first inning accounted for three runs of the Dodger's five.

Scores:—

AMERICAN LEAGUE

| | R. | H. | E. |
|---|---|---|---|
| New York | 16 | 16 | 2 |
| Detroit | 7 | 10 | 2 |
| Batteries: Chandler, Breuer, Dickey; Newsom, McKain, Seats, Uhle, C. Smith. | | | |
| Washington | 2 | 6 | 2 |
| St. Louis | 5 | 7 | 1 |
| Batteries: Chase, Early; Harris, Lawson, Bildilli, Swift. | | | |
| Philadelphia | 3 | 9 | 0 |
| Chicago | 6 | 10 | 0 |
| Batteries: Potter, Hayes; Knott, Appleton, Brown, Tresh. | | | |
| Boston | 6 | 8 | 1 |
| Cleveland | 1 | 4 | 0 |
| Batteries: Johnson, Desautels; Allen, Dobson, Howell, Pytlak. | | | |

NATIONAL LEAGUE

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Pittsburgh | 0 | 4 | 2 |
| Brooklyn | 5 | 12 | 0 |
| Batteries: Lanahan, Dietz, Klinger, Davis; Fitzsimmons, Mancuso. | | | |
| Pittsburgh | 2 | 7 | 2 |
| Brooklyn | 4 | 5 | 1 |
| Batteries: Lanning, Brown, Fernandes; Grissom, Phelps. | | | |
| Cincinnati | 3 | 7 | 1 |
| New York | 2 | 11 | 0 |
| Batteries: Turner, Lombardi; Schumacher, Danning. | | | |
| Chicago | 3 | 5 | 0 |
| Philadelphia | 5 | 6 | 1 |
| Batteries: Lee, Page, Raffensberger, Todd; Syl Johnson, Millies. | | | |
| St. Louis | 6 | 11 | 2 |
| Boston | 5 | 9 | 3 |
| Batteries: Shoun, Lanier, Padgett; Avery, Coffman, Sullivan, Berres Broskie. | | | |

**Standings**

AMERICAN LEAGUE

| | W. | L. | Pct. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Detroit | 80 | 59 | .576 |
| Cleveland | 79 | 59 | .572 |
| New York | 77 | 60 | .562 |
| Chicago | 76 | 64 | .543 |
| Boston | 73 | 64 | .533 |
| Washington | 59 | 80 | .424 |
| St. Louis | 58 | 82 | .414 |
| Philadelphia | 50 | 84 | .373 |

NATIONAL LEAGUE

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Cincinnati | 89 | 47 | .654 |
| Brooklyn | 83 | 57 | .593 |
| St. Louis | 70 | 64 | .522 |
| Pittsburgh | 71 | 67 | .514 |
| New York | 66 | 70 | .485 |
| Chicago | 66 | 71 | .481 |
| Boston | 58 | 81 | .417 |
| Philadelphia | 45 | 91 | .331 |

—United Press.

# Chapman Becomes National Champion

### Sweeps McCullough From Final to Win by Widest Margin in History

Mamaroneck, N.Y., Sept. 14.

In one of the most smashing triumphs in the 44-year history of the classic, Dick Chapman, local golfer, won the National Amateur Golf Championship here yesterday.

Chapmen swept Duff McCullough from the final to win 11 up and nine to go.

Not since the tournament was inaugurated in 1895 had such a wide margin of victory been registered.

Chapman, who was a hot favourite, principally because he was playing on his home course, ended the morning round four up. In the afternoon he did the first nine holes in 33-three under par-halved the 23rd and won the remaining eight.

Chapman was in brilliant form, his putting being devasting. He sunk 20-footers regularly.—United Press.

# Gleeson Tops National League Batting

### Jimmy Gleeson Rockets Into National Batting Lead

Staging a spectacular climb from the eleventh place he held a week ago, Jimmy Gleeson, star outfielder of the Chicago Cubs, plummeted into the lead of the National League batting averages as of Thursday.

He thus overtook Walker, the erstwhile leader, who registered a heavy slump last week. Gleeson now is hitting along at a .321 clip.

Johnny Mize, home run king of the major league, continued to pace his section. His addition of three 4-baggers—which sent his total to 41—was brought about by a spectacular performance last week when he clouted out three homers in one game.

**Batting**

NATIONAL LEAGUE

| | |
|---|---|
| Cleeson | .321 |
| Mize, Lombardi | .317 |
| McCormick, Rowell | .315 |

AMERICAN LEAGUE

| | |
|---|---|
| Radcliff | .345 |
| Appling, DiMaggio | .341 |
| McCosky, Williams | .337 |

HOME RUNS

| | |
|---|---|
| Mize | 4[illegible] |

RUNS BATTED IN

| | |
|---|---|
| Breenberg | 127 |
| Mize | 120 |
| DiMaggio | 117 |
| McCormick | 115 |
| Foxx | 11[illegible] |

HITS

| | |
|---|---|
| Cramer | 187 |
| Wright, Radclife | 180 |
| Greenberg, McCosky | 176 |

**Pitching**

NATIONAL LEAGUE

| | Won | Lost |
|---|---|---|
| Fitzsimmons | 14 | 2 |
| Beggs | 10 | 2 |
| Sewell | 14 | 3 |
| Walters | 19 | [illegible] |
| Thompson | 15 | 9 |

AMERICAN LEAGUE

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Newsom | 18 | 3 |
| Rowe | 14 | 3 |
| Feller | 24 | 9 |
| Russo | 13 | 5 |
| Smith | 14 | 7 |

# Reforms Expected in Japanese Sports

Tokyo, Sept. 14.

The introduction of a new structure in the field of sports as part of the campaign to encourage healthy recreation for students is being planned at present by the Ministry of Education.

Athletics will become part of the school curriculum while the Education Ministry will act as the central organization supervising sports.

The Ministry is also expected to subsidize sports groups with the idea of promoting athletics and encouraging physical culture.—Havas.

# An Incident of The War in France

### How a Heroic Handful of The B.E.F. Held Back The Nazis at a Vital Hour

Here is one more of the splendid stories that still emerge every day from the memory of the Great Retreat of the B.E.F. It is the story of how one small unit of that gallant force turned its own part of the retreat into a counter-attack against great odds, and so delayed the German advance that many more British troops were enabled to escape.

A Battalion of the Oxford and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry had occupied the town of Hazebrouck in Flanders since the morning of May 24. At eight o'clock on the morning of May 27 the town was attacked by powerful enemy armoured forces. All day long the Battalion fought them back, but by six o'clock in the evening the overwhelming weight of numbers could no longer be gainsaid. The enemy had forced their way into many parts of the town.

By seven o'clock it was clear that the town must fall. Orders for withdrawal were received and the officer in command of the Battalion ordered that this was to take place at 7.30 p.m. It was not a moment too soon. Infantry with tommy guns were already patrolling the streets and covering the exits from the town.

The men of the O.B.L.I. were tired. A running fight down the streets and from house to house had broken up platoons so thoroughly that it seemed as if confusion must result. The Battalion Quartermaster coolly rallied his own staff and certain members of the Transport Section and, as he made his way through bullet-swept streets, the men who had become detached from their Companies joined him in his retreat. By the time he had retreated three miles south-west of Hazebrouck as far as the village of Lamotte he had a party of some forty men behind him.

**A Check for the Nazis**

It was at Lamotte that the retreat ended; for here he found two Battalions of the West Kent Regiment in position along the line of the canal. The two Battalions had not men enough to hold their front. Between them was a gap, and the men of the O.B.L.I. instantly filled the breach between the two parties of the West Kents. This position was held through the night and for most of the following day. The enemy advance was checked and large numbers of men and vehicles of the O.B.L.I., which would otherwise have been cut off in Hazebrouck, were able to escape in safety. Throughout the next day the enemy hurled attack after attack at the line of the West Kents, patched by the little contingent from the O.B.L.I.

**The Line Breaks**

Again and again they were beaten back, until in the afternoon they finally succeeded in forcing crossings of the canal on either side of the position occupied by the O.B.L.I., whose comrades on each flank were forced back, in spite of a most gallant resistance.

The line was broken. The men of the O.B.L.I. were in grave peril, being surrounded. Every moment the situation grew more desperate. There seemed no possibility, no thousandth chance of escape.

In this instant of crisis these brave men rose to the occasion. A non-commissioned officer volunteered to find a means of escape, and off he went to reconnoitre on his own. The remainder of the unit waited in growing anxiety for his return. The Germans continued to pour into the village of Lamotte. There seemed to be no way back now.

At last, after what seemed an eternity, the lone scout returned and confidently assured the party that he could guide them out in safety. Off they went, through machine-gun fire and receiving plenty of attention from enemy snipers.

Taking cover behind every building and every bush, they slid away to a wood to the east of the village.

**Counter-Attack**

They were safe. They had made good their escape. It was open for them to continue their retreat and leave other and fresher troops to continue the task of delaying the enemy's advance. But that was not the way of the O.B.L.I. The officer in command quietly ordered his men to fix bayonets, to return to the village and drive the enemy out. Led by him, his men, tired though they were, advanced steadily against the village held by the Germans, who outnumbered them by about three to one.

This dauntless counter-attack saved the day. As soon as the Germans saw the men of the O.B.L.I. advancing at a steady relentless pace, they decided that the cold water of the canal was better than the cold steel of the bayonet.

As one man, they fled in panic.

Some scrambled across the bridge, others flung themselves into the canal. Within a few minutes, the village was cleared of the invaders. The situation was restored. The officer in command decided to hold the village until nightfall and make good his withdrawal under cover of darkness.

He and his men took up their positions again and at nightfall he led his party back through the next detachment of British troops and thence safely to Dunkirk. Exhausted they might be, and retreating—but defeated, never!

"N.C.D.N." Photo.

**The Victors at the Net**

*Lew Carson and "Dud" Squires in play during yesterday's finals of the men's lawn tennis doubles championships. Gaining the edge over their rivals V. T. Wang and Harry Li to win by three sets to one, last year's champions retained their title without being called upon to produce their best form. The Chinese rallied strongly to win the third set, but the final issue was never really in doubt. In the above picture Squires, in the foreground, is seen anxiously watching Carson returning a difficult backhand shot.*

# An Epic of the Retreat From Northern France

### British Troops Won Their Way Free By Determination and Discipline

"It remained only for the company commanders to bring their companies safely to the River Seine through country known to be occupied by enemy elements, liable to sudden attack, and subject to the closest scrutiny by enemy aircraft by day," runs the quiet sentence which introduces the official report of the movement of a small force of infantry in Northern France during two June days which must have been amongst the most harassing in British military history.

There is much virtue in that word "only." Newcomb's Rifles, commanded by Lieut-Col. L. E. C. Perowne of the Royal Engineers, were a scratch lot hastily got together from base depots to face dangers which were all the more daunting because their shape loomed vaguely through the fog of war. The battalion, numbering fewer than 800 men, were as near destruction as the crew of a skiff which plunges down the side of a great wave while the crest curls overhead before it engulfs them.

They saved themselves by discipline and energy, holding together through the hurry and bewilderment, each man playing his part, sure that his pals would play theirs. Their cohesion was all the more remarkable since many of them had been tired out already in the fighting retreat from the Somme.

**Soldierly Stubbornness**

After their disheartening experience of the German break-through, men from 33 units assembled at a moment's notice in a battalion with no past and no future, yet one which at once developed a spirit of its own—the soldierly stubbornness to succeed in one of the most difficult of military operations. In 40 hours on June 8, 9, and 10, they marched 40 miles through difficult country ill-equipped to deal with enemy aircraft and pressed upon their front and flanks by enemy tanks which threatened to cut their line of retreat.

The story begins further back than the 40 hours. From first to last its period is a month. On May 19 a force known as "Vickforce" was improvised to check the German advance along the Channel coast of France. If Dieppe and Le Havre and Rouen were to be saved, a solid obstacle had to be built between the Somme and the Seine.

The bridges and crossings over the Bethune river and the wooded ridge on its left or south-western bank defined a suitable position, running roughly parallel to the two greater rivers, nearer to the German bridgehead of the Somme at Abbeville than to the French supply centre on the Seine at Rouen, served by a network of main and secondary roads which enter from many points between the south-east and the north-west.

But the creation of a solid obstacle was not possible.

Vickforce was far too weak for the task. In its first form it was made up of five provisional battalions of not more than 350 men each; after ten days it became Beauman Division of three battalions, which were about twice as strong. Newcomb's Rifles were one of the three.

They mined bridges, erected wire obstacles, built road blocks, concealed anti-tank rifles and Bren guns in strong emplacements, and set up sandbag figures wearing steel helmets and armed with tent poles in other dummy emplacements.

It remained one of the regrets of the men who had lavished their fancy and their skill on constructing spoof soldiers and sham defences, that they were not allowed to stay and see how the Germans fell into their traps.

All the time they were building their defences, day and night, without intermission, there poured over them refugees and troops and military transport, escaping from the Germans who had broken through at Abbeville and Amiens.

**News Out of the Dark**

From May 19 until June 8, the gallant British "oddments" along the Bethune river stood alone between Rouen and the confused battle on the Somme. They were subjected to air bombing every day. German armoured vehicles and motorized infantry often approached their line but always withdrew without an attack. In front all was obscure. Fighting was going on continuously; daily the enemy were coming nearer.

That was all the command could be sure of.

Regular patrols were sent out far to the eastward, but nothing was learnt which showed whether the German onslaught was to be expected in ten days or ten hours.

On June 7, the situation was grave. A scheme of withdrawal in small parties, moving independently through the broken wooded country to the ferries over the Seine west of Rouen, was worked out in careful detail. It was given the code name "Robin Hood," and late the following afternoon the order went out to the companies: "Robin Hood, blow all bridges and craters before leaving. Take particular care against air observation. No especial hurry."

In the evening of June 9, as the British began to approach the river, the Germans were in Rouen and were sending out northward mobile columns of tanks and truck-borne infantry to cut off the retreat.

**Through the Wrecage**

The small river towns of Caudebec and Duclair were choked with wreckage, human and material. Duclair had been bombed and was in flames. Dense smoke from oil burning in the great tanks on the river drifted low across the woods to join other smoke clouds in the north.

In these perplexing conditions the battalion commander set out in his car to find C. Company who were nearest Rouen and therefore in most peril. He found their headquarters in a village in the woods and carried them in several journeys to the riverside at Fontaine.

On his last journey, unable to see in the gathering dark and yet not daring to use his lights, he ran into a concertina wire. German tanks were lying up for the night behind a network of wire.

There were no casualties. The colonel and his intelligence officer covered the escape of their party. Pursued with bursts of rifle fire, they slipped away through the trees towards the river choosing for each move a dark interval between the burning of Verey lights.

**A Barn Escapade**

A few hours later battalion rear headquarters, concealed for the night in a barn, were surprised by four enemy tanks who drove along the road from Rouen about dawn, spraying woods and hedges at random with machine gun fire. As the little party of British soldiers watched through cracks in the barn door the first tank turned in at the farm gate. The other three tanks stopped on the road outside.

One man crawled out of the barn unnoticed, slipped along a bridge and opened a second gate. At a signal from him the rest of the party flung wide the barn door and dashed out in their small car and two motor cycles.

Picking up their comrade, they got clear away through the volleys of the enemy who shot wildly in their surprise and failed to score a hit.

At the same time the Headquarters Company was threading its way by compass through the forest of Trail in which all roads and paths were held by the enemy.

For more than six hours the company commander followed an accurate course in the thick of the smoke-filled forest, to emerge from the trees within a few hundred yards from the ferry at which he was aiming.

In the early hours of June 10, the ferries resumed their work. The approaches to all of them were jammed with refugees and military transport. At 6 o'clock Caudebec was bombed and fires were started. Air attacks continued all day.

At the height of the work the ferry captain refused to return from the far bank. He ignored the ringing of the bell and his craft did not resume its service until volunteers had swum the river and placed him under armed guard.

At long last the task was completed. All refugees and French troops were sent across first; approaches to the ferry were cleared; the British troops and their transport came last. In this way four-fifths of Newcomb's Rifles crossed the Seine with all their arms and baggage.

On June 19, Newcomb's Rifles brought their transport to the Quai Normandie and embarked for England—22 officers, 310 other ranks, with 29 anti-tank rifles and 15 Bren guns. So ends the plain story of a minor episode in a great tragedy. It is worth recording because it shows the British soldier stubbornly faithful to his duty.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## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

### London Civilians:
### Courageous Behaviour

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—I beg to enclose cheque for $500 for the Central British War Fund. This small donation being the only way that I can express my admiration for the marvellous way the civilians in London are standing up to this fierce bombing which represents that foul thing called Hitlerism.

I am sending the cheque to you to be forwarded to Mr. Stacey, as I am perfectly certain that there are many British in Shanghai who would like to express their sympathy for these courageous people who are making things so much easier for the Air Force, the Navy, and the Army.

I can visualize that gross specimen Goering inventing new medals for himself for every fifty women and children killed by his bombers, but I hope he leaves enough room on the seat of his pants for Winston Churchill to pin the final decoration on him.

W. E. O'HARA.

Shanghai, Sept. 14.

### Daylight Saving:
### A Vote Wanted

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—I may as well go straight to the point, that the majority of the inhabitants of this city are in favour of Daylight Saving. It's about time the underdogs, who are without pay in U.S. Dollars or pounds sterling, had their say. We like to donate to the War Fund as much as possible. Through saving some money, which is so vastly important nowadays, we can donate, however small the amount, instead of feeding the big shots or money-grubbers. We cannot ride horses in the morning, although we would like it very much, like someone who wrote in the other day. But we are not going to abolish the D.S.T. just because some hob-nob wants to go riding, oh no! Let's put this business to a vote and see who wins. It's the case of the reds against the whites again, isn't it?

BOURJOIS-D.S.T.

Shanghai, Sept. 13.

### British War Methods:
### "Proper" Answer to Bombing

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—Re your leaderette "Take The Gloves Off" of some days ago and Mr. SILCOCK's letter in today's issue, may I ask that in your very responsible position as Editor of our leading British newspaper you refrain from incitements to "hate."

Your paper nowadays speaks with two voices: we get at times the "take the gloves off" spirit, and at times you applaud those leaders of our nation who exhort the nation to fight this war with clean hands (in so far as hands can be clean in this hateful business of war).

The last war might have ended war if the high ideals for which so many fought and died had not been swamped at the "Peace" Conference by hatred, and party spirit and sheer greed.

This spirit of "hate" receives its loudest utterance as a rule from those most removed from the actual fighting—it was the exception rather than the rule amongst our own men actually engaged in the last war; remember the comedy they made of the "Hymn of Hate!"

The proper answer to indiscriminate bombing is surely more and better shelters and evacuation.

Let us have our High Command free to concentrate on what seem to them proper military objectives and not try to stampede them into a tit for tat campaign.

We believe in the high *moral* of our people, then let us carry on despite these heartrending happenings in London and elsewhere.

Let us look forward after victory to a Peace Conference which will be a continuation of our war for peace and freedom and goodwill, and let us strive by our example now, as we suffer, to produce confidence that the good of all men is our aim in this dreadful struggle and not merely victory over our foes now driven mad by their evil teaching.

The proper issue of our Day of Prayer is daily prayer that God's Kingdom will come and His will be done, and the only way this can be brought about is by men and women and children of all nations and kindreds and peoples and tongues obeying Our Lord's command "that ye love one another as I have loved you" and in their own hearts fighting down greed and hatred and all that tends to produce war.

JOHN CURTIS.

Hangchow, Sept. 13.

***There can surely be no question of preaching "hate" in suggesting that action against the Germans indiscriminately bombing and slaying hundreds of British civilians shall be positive, instead of the very negative method suggested by Bishop Curtis in his fifth paragraph. If the heart of London, free from military objectives, is bombed then also should the heart of Berlin. Fortunately that has been done.—ED.

### New Shantung Coal Mine Discovered

Peiping, Sept. 15.

A mine with 4,500,000,000 tons of coal has been discovered at Hsintaihsien by the Mitsubishi Mining Company. A Hsintaihsien Coal Exploitation Company was recently established, on the strength of earlier reports. With confirmation now to hand, mining operations are beginning.—Havas.

### Seventy Years Ago

FROM THE "NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS" OF SEPTEMBER 16, 1870

We are sorry to hear nothing further of the projected Home Guard. We should have regretted, with many of our correspondents, the enrolment into this Corps of men who might have found more natural place in the ranks of the community who could hardly be expected to join the active Volunteers, who would yet have formed a valuable Reserve Guard. We hope therefore the scheme will not be allowed to drop.

### Lesson Sermon

**First Church of Christ, Scientist.**

Substance was the subject of the Lesson Sermon read in all Churches of Christ Scientist throughout the world yesterday. Golden Text:—Romans 8:25. "If we hope for that we see not, then do we with patience wait for it." Among the citations which comprised the Lesson Sermon was the following from the Bible:—"And when the men of that place had knowledge of him, they sent out into all that country round about, and brought unto him all that were diseased; And besought him that they might only touch the hem of his garment: and as many as touched were made perfectly whole." (Matthew 14:35, 36).

The Lesson Sermon also included the following passage from the Christian Science textbook. "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," by Mary Baker Eddy:—"In proportion as matter loses to human sense all entity as man, in that proportion does man become its master. He enters into a diviner sense of the facts, and comprehends the theology of Jesus as demonstrated in healing the sick, raising the dead, and walking over the wave. All these deeds manifested Jesus' control over the belief that matter is substance, that it can be the arbiter of life or the constructor of any form of existence."

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1.30 News Bulletin in German.
2.00 Light Music.
3.30 "Tea-time Chat."
4.30 Chinese Programme in Mandarin and Shanghai dialect.
6.00 Polish Programme.
6.30 Portuguese Programme.
7.00 French Programme.
7.45 News Bulletin in English.
8.00 Programme of Tangos and Rumbas.
8.30 "The Old Contemptibles"—Part 2. Recording of B.B.C. programme.
9.00 "Monday Night at Nine"—Variety programme arranged by Ian Sinclair.
9.30 Late News Bulletin in English.
9.45 Topical Comments or B.B.C. recorded talk if available.
10.00 Dance Music.
10.30 Russian Programme.
11.15 German Programme.
11.45-12 Dance Music.

*Foreign Language Broadcasts*
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| 6.30 Portuguese | Netherlands | Czech |
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| 6.00 Polish | Italian | Spanish |
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1.15-2.00 Light music
4.30-5.30 Light music
5.30-5.50 Chinese lesson for foreigners
5.50-6.10 French lesson for Chinese students
6.10-6.15 Chinese music
6.15-6.30 News in Shanghai dialect
6.30-6.35 Chinese music
6.35-6.50 News in Mandarin
6.50-7.20 Light music
7.20-7.30 Music by Russian composers
7.30-7.45 News in Russian
7.45-7.50 Music by Russian composers
7.50-8.00 Light music
8.00-8.15 Causerie by Mme. Claude Rivière
8.15-8.30 Light music
8.30-8.45 News in French
8.45-9.00 Light music
9.00-9.30 News in English
9.30-11 Concert:

*Cesar Franck and the Organ School:*

The Cursed Unter (C. Franck); Toccata (Boëlmann); Toccata (E. Gigout); Improvised Rhapsody (Ch. Tournemire); Symphonic Variations (C. Franck); Pastoral (C. Franck); Prelude, Fugue and Variations (C. Franck); Symphony in D minor (C. Franck).

8.00 Causerie by Mme Claude Rivière: In France: The exod of populations on the roads. Things seen and told by eye-witnesses.


**An Australian Lady, Once Helpless With Rheumatism, Praises Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.**

Whilst there is still some uncertainty as to the exact causes of rheumatism there is positive evidence that it is a malady of the blood, and and treatment should therefore be directed towards improving the blood in quality and quantity.

The world-famous blood and nerve tonic Dr. Williams' Pink Pills has proved remarkably successful as a remedy for rheumatism even though the trouble may be severe and of long standing.

Mrs. J. Morrison of Delegate, N.S.W. Australia, states:—"I developed a form of rheumatism that left me very weak. For months I was helpless and bedridden. Shortly after taking Dr. Williams' Pink Pills I began to get stronger and gradually became able to get up and walk about. Within a few months I was well again. I received wonderful benefit from Dr. Williams' Pink Pills."

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BY SAPAJOU

**Yet A Few More**

# A Universal Call to Prayer

**Sermon Preached in Holy Trinity Cathedral By Rt. Rev. J. Curtis, D.D., on Sept. 8**

TODAY in company with a vast host throughout the whole world we are met here to pray to God. We meet today and I take it that today's prayers are but an earnest of the prayers that will go up from us all in unceasing volume day by day. Today's "Day of Prayer" is a call to continual prayer that God will give us victory, and give the world the blessing of a righteous peace when men and nations may live in unity as they seek to do the will of God.

In this "Call to Prayer" I wish to put before you four questions and suggest briefly some answers to them. First, why we do pray?

We pray because we believe in the living God, the creator of Heaven and Earth, Who rules and overrules this world in which we live.

**Because we Believe**

We pray because His Son, our Saviour Jesus Christ when incarnate on earth prayed and taught His disciples to pray. We see Him right along from the first days of His ministry, from His baptism by John, on every occasion of importance recorded as praying, spending whole nights in prayer to God; and these recorded instances light up the whole of the unrecorded months and years and we know that as He taught us that men should "always pray and not faint" so He always prayed until that moment when He breathed out His life in a final prayer "Father into Thy hands I commend my Spirit." We pray because thus we keep in touch with God and learn His will for us—you remember how St. Paul in his picture of the Christian warrior and his panoply in Eph. VI having put on his defensive armour breastplate, shield and helmet, and having taking up the Sword of the Spirit, he is exhorted in these words "praying always"; here we see the warrior equipped with his wireless that sends messages and receives them with more than lightning speed and keeps in touch with his leader who will help him to overcome all his enemies.

We pray because as St. Paul reminds us in Phil. IV as we make our prayers and supplications with thanksgiving to God, His peace, which passes all understanding, will garrison our hearts in Christ Jesus.

So we pray because we believe in the living God, because we would keep in touch with God and live the dangerous days of our earthly warfare garrisoned with His peace.

**What Do We Pray For?**

You know how our wonderful old Catechism interprets for us the meaning of the Lord's Prayer. "I desire my Lord God our Heavenly Father Who is the giver of all goodnesss that He will send His grace to me and to all people that we may worship Him, serve Him, and obey Him as we ought to do: And I pray unto God that He will send us all things needful both for our souls and bodies, and that He will be merciful unto us and forgive us our sins and that it will please Him to save and defend us in all dangers, ghostly and bodily and that He will keep us from all sin and wickedness and from our ghostly enemy and from everlasting death and this I trust He will do of His mercy and goodness through our Lord Jesus Christ and, therefore, I say Amen: so be it."

What is omitted that we can think of? Surely nothing; "all things needful both for souls and bodies," "all dangers ghostly and bodily," "all sin and wickedness"—all our needs, our hopes, our dangers are provided for in the scope of this wonderful prayer: And so today we see Moses praying on the hillside, backed up by Aaron and Hur lest he faint in his loneliness praying for Joshua and the young men who are in the battle on the plains below—and we too pray for our gallant boys fighting their battles and ours on the sea and under the sea, on land and in the air—we must not grow faint but help we another as Moses and Aaron and Hur did till victory is won. We pray for the victory of good over evil and hardly ever in the world's history were the issues so plainly set—life and death, good and evil—right and wrong, as they are in the warfare we fight now.

We pray too to know more and more of God's will as in the Epistle for today—to know the love of Christ which passeth knowledge that we may be filled with all the fulness of God. Yes, we pray for all things needful both for our souls and bodies for God's help in all dangers ghostly and bodily and for deliverance from all sin and wickedness, and to know the will of God.

**How Shall We Pray?**

As we pray to know the will of God another picture from the story of Joshua comes before our eyes, Israel has crossed the Jordan and all preparations for the campaign have been made and Joshua sees over against him a man with his sword drawn in his hand. In reply to Joshua's question, "Art thou for us or for our adversaries?" he answers "Nay, but as Captain of the host of the Lord am I now come" and Joshua fell on his face to the ground and worshipped for he knew with whom he spoke. And some pray with our hearts set to do the will of God. As we look on the conditions of our warfare today, we may be fearful or we may be uplifted as we see that God has chosen us to stand as the chief bulwark for righteousness againts the hosts of wickedness. We bow before him in penitence, we have erred and strayed from His ways, our ways of life these later years have been ways of wilfulness and carelessness and sin, but in contrast with those against whom we fight we have not openly denied God and made evil and falsehood and cruelty and persecution our gods.

God grant that we may still be capable of repentance, that our neutral civilization, our almost pagan carelessness of the call of God may even yet be turned into wholehearted doing of the will of God. In the sacrifices of this war God is calling us back to Himself as we have looked down into the abyss of utter defeat from which we were only just snatched in time and we are called to win the war for Him and work for a Resurrection of Christendom wherein Christian values will be halted and Christian virtues and standards wholeheartedly followed. Thus must we pray, answering to St. Paul's call to us through the mercies of God to present our bodies a living sacrifice to God with the words of our Holy Communion Service "Here Lord we offer and present unto Thee ourselves our Souls and bodies to be a reasonable holy and lively sacrifice unto Thee," with our Lord's earliest recorded words as the motto of our rededicated lives "I must be about my Father's business;" that is how we must pray.

**When Shall We Pray?**

A leader in a local paper ten days or so ago said—"it will not be too much to expect British people to pause on this Day of Prayer"—or it may have been "to gather together" on this day or some such words. "Not too much to expect"—our days are full of the reading of our airmen hurtling to death on our behalf, of our sailors in their submarines and other sinking ships going to their deaths for us, of our soldiers but a few weeks ago hacking a glorious path to that wonderful evacuation that those who have not already died for us may still stand on the alert ready at any moment to die that we may live—that is the background against which we hear "it is not too much to expect" that today we will unite in prayer for them, for ourselves and the cause for which God has made our commonwealth of nations His sole effective champions. What a light it casts on our neglected opportunities, our careless ways our almost pagan disregard of the means of grace—"we may perhaps be expected" once to spare a few hours to meet for prayer! Our Lord would teach us always to pray—to snatch an imperceptible moment like Nehemiah standing before the king, to go like Daniel "as before" three times a day to his regular place at the window of his chamber despite the threat of death, as our Lord Himself who always prayed right up to His death on the Cross—

**When Will We Pray?**

The Archbishop of Canterbury suggests a noonday prayer and to that for some months the Dean has invited you here day by day at 12.10; the Archbishop says "especially on the Lord's Day" when we regularly meet and in all our services offer prayers in connection with the war and all its varied circumstances and sufferings. Is it too much to expect that every member of the Christian Church every Lord's Day will "not forsake the assembling of ourselves together" but with his fellows gather together to offer prayer? At all times and in all places—there—then we should pray.

**Grace to Hear His Call**

May God give us grace to hear His call to prayer that we may show our belief in Him and keep in touch with Him in prayer, that we may learn to know Him will and do it and are His victory over sin, that we will have our hearts set to serve Him in our daily work whatever it may be, that so as we always pray and faint not as our Master taught us we may be fitted to take our place with those who shall be counted worthy to be His fellow labourers to build His kingdom on the earth where as in heaven His name shall be hallowed and His will done.


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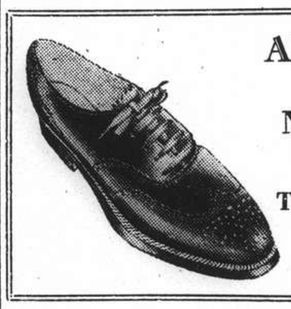

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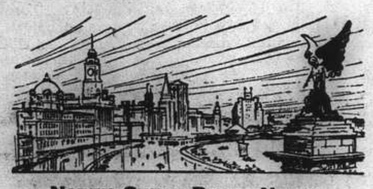

NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS

Articles and letters intended for publication in the news columns of the paper should be addressed to the Editor and not to individuals.

IMPARTIAL NOT NEUTRAL

## GALLANT LONDON

Great Britain has come through the first week of the greatest air battle of history in the manner which was expected of her, and, despite the damage which has been done, despite the hundreds of people killed and thousands wounded, the *moral* of the country remains unimpaired. London has been subjected to many air-raids during the week,—several daily,—and the manner in which civilians have stood up under the hammering has aroused the admiration of the world. Indeed as one reader remarked on reading the accounts of Friday's raids "It makes me feel proud to be British." This last week has seen the Germans bring their totalitarian war to an unprecedented pitch in an endeavour to destroy the nerve centre of the Empire and the keystone of the defence of Britain itself. Experts agree that up to the present it has not succeeded, and with the noticeable improvement of British defences there is every reason to believe that it never will. It is possible that this new week will see the enemy redouble their efforts. Time is going against them, and the necessity of forcing an issue is becoming increasingly urgent, and if the Germans throw more and more aeroplanes against London in particular and Britain in general there need be no cause for surprise.

While the enemy confined their bombings to military objectives in the east of London there was very little cause for criticism. But that would not suffice them. Their aim was to destroy the *moral* of the Londoners and in that they have signally failed. Their attack on the West End and Buckingham Palace was a gross psychological error. There was a chance, though perhaps a very slim one, that, had the Germans concentrated on the poorer districts of London, Fifth Columnists would have been able to argue that it was only the poor that were suffering, and that the rich were escaping. The fact that Their Majesties,—it will be remembered that the King took the risk of visiting the East End immediately after the first big bombing, and thus associated himself with his people in their suffering,—have also been made the recipients of the enemy's attentions has welded the whole nation together as never before, and given the lie to the cheap German jibe that the King and Queen and the Government had left London.

There has been nothing passive about British resistance to the German onslaughts. Defences around London have clearly saved it from an immense amount of damage, and the enemy is being shown that there is a vast difference between bombing comparatively defenceless Warsaw and interfering with the greatest metropolis in the world. In addition to that the R.A.F. have carried the war to the German capital itself, a significant fact for Hitler promised the Berliners that their city would never be attacked. Furthermore the British air force has carried out huge raids on the various concentrations which the enemy has made in preparation for the long-expected invasion of Britain. Details of the damage done are not available, but there is every reason to believe that these raids have proved most effective, and that the enemy has suffered considerably. It is to be assumed from this that the enemy are a long way from that control of the air so necessary if the invasion of Britain is to be attempted.

The decision of the Central British War Fund committee to remit £2,500 to the Lord Mayor of London's air raid relief fund is welcomed. So also is the action of a correspondent, whose letter appears in today's issue enclosing a further gift as an expression of his admiration for the courage which Londoners are displaying. Much money will be required to help those who have suffered so greatly at the hands of the enemy, and it is believed that other Britons in China will desire to mark their sympathy and approval in a like manner. It is hoped they will come forward. While it is fully realized that the British community, despite the disadvantages it is labouring under, have done excellently, it is hoped that they will dig down a little deeper to help their fellow nationals exposed to all the fury of the enemy. It is little enough to ask in all conscience. The money should be forthcoming at once, for never was it truer than it is now that he gives twice who gives quickly.

## ITALY AND SYRIA

The Italians are not meeting with all the success they would like in their armistice negotiations with the French in Syria, for it is reported that the latter are flatly refusing to comply with some of the former's demands. Under the Treaty of Friendship and Alliance, and a separate military convention entered into between France and Syria, France was permitted to maintain armed forces in the territories of the Jebel Druze and Latakia, and to have placed at her disposal two aerodromes. The Italians, it appears are demanding the surrender of these bases together with control over the railways, and the handing over of a number of French submarines lying in Beyrout harbour. Quite obviously Italy desires to obtain these important concessions in order to provide bases on the mainland for eventual attack on the British forces in the Middle East. There is, therefore, at the moment a fierce struggle going on behind the scenes which may have a profound effect upon the course of the war in that part of the world as well as in northern Africa. Italy with a foothold in Syria would be able to engage the British forces in Palestine, and it appears at the moment that the French in Syria are by no means disposed to accede to Italian demands.

Probably the reason why the French in Syria are growing more desirous of rallying round General de Gaulle, is due in the first place to a growing realization of the great betrayal of France by the Petain Government, and a better comprehension of all its implications. Added to that there is the example which has been set by the action of the French Equatorial Colonies which have gone over to General de Gaulle, and the fortitude and determination with which Britain is standing up under the German air-raids. It is becoming increasingly apparent to the large numbers of Frenchmen, who refuse to accept the counsels of despair of the Vichy Government, that Britain indeed does still represent a rallying point around which those bent on continuing the struggle against the hideousness of Hitlerism can gather with prospects of ultimate success.

The full tale of the Italian demands upon Syria have not been made public, but what has become known clearly indicates a desire to reduce the status of Syria to the position of an Italian possession. Certainly it is clear that the Germans already consider themselves heir to the French colonies, and it is reported that even the Vichy Government is showing some restiveness concerning German demands. Should it seek to offer even a small measure of resistance it is possible that the Germans will dissolve it, replacing it with one of their own, when the choice will be left to the officials of the French possessions still adhering to the Petain Government as to whether they will submit, or fight for their independence until France can again be restored. It is believed in some quarters that they will adopt the latter course, and go over to General de Gaulle, for if they sought to hand over lock, stock and barrel to a more thoroughly German government than is that at Vichy at the moment, the possibility is that the natives themselves, who know what Hitlerism means, would rise in revolt.

Should the balance of the French colonial possessions in Africa decide in such a manner, the task of the British armies there and in the Middle East would be greatly facilitated. It would have the effect of restoring the situation as it existed prior to the defection of France and with the Italians having to fight on two fronts instead of one as at present the prospects of the Allies would be decidedly good. General de Gaulle appears to believe that there is a likelihood of some such development. It will be all the greater as the Italian terms become the more onerous. Whether the followers of de Gaulle in Syria are at present strong enough to attempt a coup with any chances of success cannot at the moment be ascertained, but the possibility of the French there staying put and waiting for a military attempt on the country, and then fighting is not one to be disregarded. The French colonial empire may still be divided with regard to loyalty to Vichy, but, if Vichy falls, those who are loyal to it may find themselves under the control of something far more sinister, unless they are prepared to fight.

## More on "Secret Weapons"

Now that there is a greatly enhanced probability of an attempt by the Nazis to invade Britain, there has been a recrudescence of speculation over "secret weapons." It seems quite likely that the Germans do have some weapon or device which they hope to spring upon the defenders of Britain as a surprise, and therefore speculation, provided it is not alarmist, may be no bad thing. The British people will be in a position of preparedness for anything. A New York report has revived the theory that the Nazis will attempt to cross the seas under the cover of an artificial fog, using troops which have been specially trained for this purpose. This suggestion was made some weeks ago in the London press, but failed to stir up any horrific reactions at the time. There is, however, nothing inherently impossible in it, provided the Nazis are favoured with calm weather and no wind to disperse the fog—two most important provisos which cause success or failure to depend upon the weather prophets. And the British navy can be relied upon, when they see a fog where no fog should be, to do something about it. Great Britain, judging from the most recent reports, is already using several "secret weapons." The first is, of course now beyond the bounds of speculation, having been officially announced and described. It is the new incendiary bomb, exploiting the use of "flying leaves," which has already inflicted enormous damage upon Germany and which has, in consequence, been denounced by the Nazis as inhuman and barbarous. There are at least two other reports of new British weapons which bear investigation. One is the use of a new "spotter" of approaching raiders, which is reported to make it possible to hear the sound of planes at a much greater distance than formerly and to detect their direction of flight. And the other is the possibility that a new form of barrage has been devised, which is increasing the difficulties of night bombing, and which the Nazis have to counter by a complete change in their tactics. Of course, these two reports are entirely speculative, but a certain amount of credence is attached to them in some circles, owing to the recent statement of an official of the Air Ministry that neither side had solved the problem of how to deal with night bombers, but that the British were likely to do so first.

## Torquemada Outdone

Today is the anniversary of the death of Torquemada, the infamous inquisitor-general of Spain, who died 442 years ago. It may be possible that Torquemada was animated by a thorough desire to serve the Roman Catholic Church and save many people from falling into error, and punishing those who did, but the fact remains that his policies were favoured by Isabella and Ferdinand who reaped rich rewards from the wealth of those who were unhappy enough to fall into the hands of the Inquisition. During the eighteen years he held office, according to Llorente, secretary of the Holy Office from 1790 to 1792, Torquemada is said to have burned 10,220 persons, condemned 6,860 to be burned in effigy and reconciled 97,321, though later research credits him with having caused to be slain no more than 2,000. In addition his campaign against the Jews led to 800,000 families being driven out of the country. Torquemada was the enemy of free speech, and that liberty for which the democracies are now fighting. His name stand for all that is "intolerant and narrow, despotic and cruel. He was no real statesman or minister of the Gospel, but a blind fanatic, who failed to see that faith, which is the gift of God, cannot be imposed on any conscience by force." The words with which the writer of an article upon him in the "Encyclopædia Britannica" ends the account of his life, can with truth be applied to the man who at present governs Germany. If ever there were a man of intolerance, narrowness, despotism and cruelty he is certainly Hitler, whose crimes against humanity already far exceed those of the subject of this note. He has caused more misery and suffering in the few short years he has held office than Torquemada did during the whole of his long life. Hitler's span it is determined shall be much shorter, but his name will last to be loathed even more than that of the inquisitor-general of Spain.

## Rumanian Head Hunt

The Rumanian Iron Guard are apparently running true to Nazi form in all respects. Supporters of ex-King Carol are being rounded up, undoubtedly for the purposes of revenge after a trial the result of which is a foregone conclusion. The Jews are apparently to be treated along Nazi lines, and face a future of persecution and spoliation. Religion is to be brought under the direct control of the State, while all houses of prayer are to be closed and their property surrendered to the State for the use of the controlled Church. It is perhaps inevitable, Rumanian politics being what they have in past years, that the Iron Guard now that they are in power should seek revenge for the iniquities inflicted upon them, and particularly for the killing of Captain Cornelius Codreanu and thirteen of his colleagues while they were in prison two years ago. All those who have supported the ex-King's policy in the past may be expected to suffer for what they may or may not have done, and it is clearly the intention of General Victor Antonescu to follow Nazi precepts by exterminating all opposition, or possibility of opposition. He is apparently bent upon the establishment of a completely military government composed of supporters of the Iron Guard, in which he will have complete control of the State. It seems strange, however, that the blood of M. Grigore Gafencu, Rumanian Ambassador to Moscow, should be sought for alleged complicity with Carol in an under-cover-effort to arrange a Russo-Rumanian Alliance, for after all the Nazis, whose camp Rumania has now entered, are the bosom friends of the Soviet.

## *NEW YORK'S BLACKOUT*

### Ordered by Commissioner of Police

On June 4, New York's police commissioner ordered the city darkened. Advertising signs were shut off, tall buildings blacked. Citizens lowered their window shades. A steel net, stretched across the harbour narrows, closed the port, reports "Collier's." Anti-aircraft guns were manned. The subways, it was announced, would serve as air-raid shelters. The police established 90 first-aid units; 500 physicians were mobilized and wealthy citizens volunteered their homes as emergency hospitals.

That was June 4, 1918.

Until June 3 the war had been far away. But on that morning twelve seamen shuffled into the barge office at the Battery and announced their schooner, the Edward H. Cole, had been sunk by a German submarine only 45 miles off the American coast. At first their story was not taken seriously. Then the crew of a second vessel came in with a similar story. Alarm spread. Before night, three other crews reported the sinking of their ships by a German submarine.

Captain Holbrook of the schooner Hattie Dunn, reported that on May 25, his ship was 20 miles off Maryland's Winter Shoals when suddenly a gun boomed across the water. The German submarine U-151 came alongside. A boarding party placed time bombs in the Hattie Dunn and ordered her crew to row to the waiting submarine. Before sundown, the U-151 sank two other schooners, and had 23 prisoners. For eight days these American seamen lived aboard the U-151. They saw her cut two cables 60 miles east of Sandy Hook and lay mine fields near Cape May and Cape Henlopen.

On June 2, the U-151 sank two more ships. The survivors, along with the 23 prisoners, were loaded into lifeboats. One boatload was picked up by the ss. Santiago and taken to New York. The others were found about 25 miles southeast of Barnegat.

On June 4, when 28 "bedraggled, exhausted and famished" survivors of the ss. Carolina landed in a lifeboat at Atlantic City, 1,000 Shriners, gathered there in convention, wept and cheered at their arrival, waded into the surf to help the survivors ashore. A collection was taken up in a large American flag passed along the beach.

### New York in State of Hysteria

A state of near hysteria resulted. New York feared that the submarines might be accompanied by a mother ship carrying planes. Rumours were rampant. There were secret bases all along the coast. A schooner was seen stocking a U-boat with provisions 40 miles offshore. A floating U-boat repair dock was spotted in mid-Atlantic. A substance like mustard gas, coming in from the sea, overcame six persons and killed a brood of chickens near Charleston, South Carolina. Every floating object was a periscope. Many persons were arrested, accused of communicating with the submarines from our shores.

An officer from one German submarine was reported seen in a New York restaurant by one of his victims. Survivors of a sunken fishing schooner landed at Nantucket said one German officer had ticket stubs for a New York theatre dated only two days previous. In Ocean City, New Jersey, a beach walker was shot and killed as a spy by coast guardsmen, having been seen, it was said, signaling out to sea with powerful electric torches. Rumours were largely baseless. But one fact cannot be denied: during the summer and early fall of 1918 there were six raids by U-boats off the coast of the United States.

The first raider, the U-151, not only sank 22 vessels and laid five mine fields, but accomplished the spectacular feat of transferring a cargo of 80 tons of copper from the steamship Vindeggen at sea. The next raider, the U-156, caused a sensation when she came up only three miles off Cape Cod, one Sunday morning in July, and opened fire. Before the eyes of hundreds of startled vacationists she quickly set a tug ablaze and sank four barges with a total of 41 persons aboard, all of whom were rescued. Fragments of the shells even reached the shore.

Four student aviators from the nearby Chatham Naval Air Station took off in hydroplanes to sink the raider. Their bombs failed to explode. As a last resort, sandbags were dropped. The U-156, finding the planes harmless, opened fire on them. After 1½ hours the U-boat headed south on the surface. The U-156 sank 29 vessels in all. She captured and armed a trawler which, in turn, sank six fishing schooners. On the homeward voyage, however, she hit a North Sea mine, the only raider that failed to reach home safely.

Four other submarines appeared along the coast during the summer. Altogether they sank or seriously damaged 100 vessels, including a 10,000-ton tanker and the U. S. S. Ticonderoga, with 237 men aboard. The U. S. S. San Diego and the U. S. S. Minnesota were sunk by mines, the former just off Fire Island.

Washington had been warned in advance of all this by the British Admiralty, which reported on May 1, that it had been informed by reliable agents that the U-151 had left Germany on April 10 for a raid on America. So precise was the information that the Admiralty even knew the U-boat's route and speed. Naval bases were warned, and, when the raiders struck, destroyers, blimps and 'planes set out in pursuit. Yet, despite elaborate preparations, the Navy did not sink or seriously damage one U-boat during that entire summer.

That was 1918.

## *IN PARENTHESIS*

**Too True**

LORD Beaconsfield, when asked for a definition of matrimony, quoted Gibbon: "Choice difficult; success doubtful; engagement perpetual."

* * *

**Excess Energy**

BUSINESS Man—"A perfectly maddening day at the office—I could smash everything to bits!"

Wife—"Good! I want some firewood chopped!"

* * *

**Lady of the Lake**

TEACHER—"What do you know about 'The Lady of the Lake?'"

Pupil—"Please, sir, she was a relation of Father Neptune."

* * *

**Different Results**

MRS. Smith—"I always feel better after a good, hard cry."

Mrs. Brown—"So do I. It sort of gets things out of your system."

Mrs. Smith—"No, it doesn't get anything out of my system, but it does get things out of my husband."

* * *

**Poster Bills**

THE decision to prohibit newspaper contents bills will deprive ingenious sub-editors of many opportunites for wit and humour—and also, perhaps, save them from unintended humour (says a writer in the "Manchester Guardian").

It was in November last year that a London daily came out with the poster "Burgomaster Max Dead: Collapse After Queen's Visit," which conveys an impression that was surely not intended.

A London evening paper once shocked the world with the poster headline "Host of Princes Sent to Jail," which was pleasantly ambiguous. Another effort, possible not an unintentional "bloomer," was "Tube Train on Fire: Passengers Alight"; and the "Star" certainly intended to be witty when in 1900 it published "Lady-smith Relieved: And so are We."

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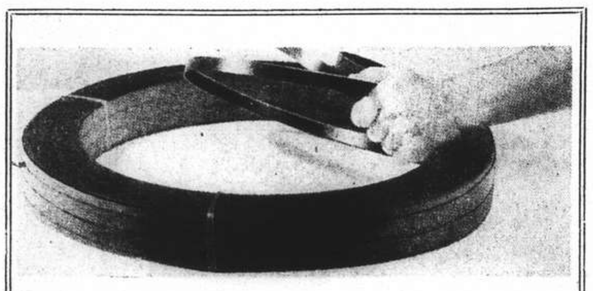

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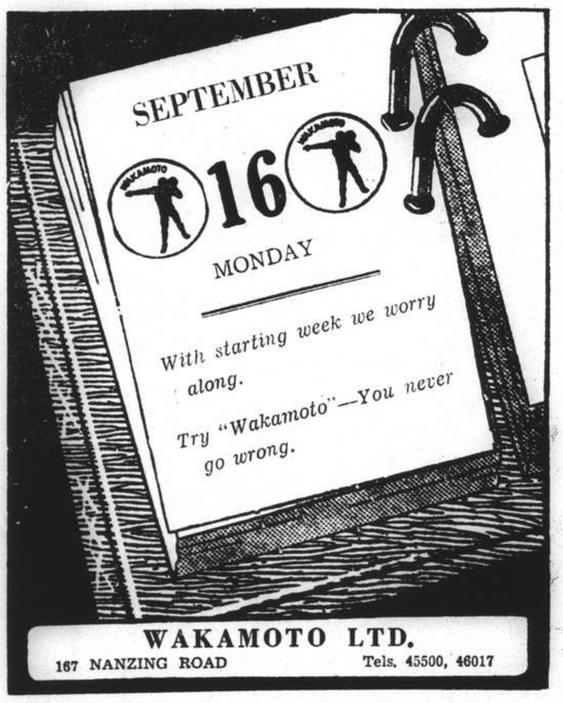

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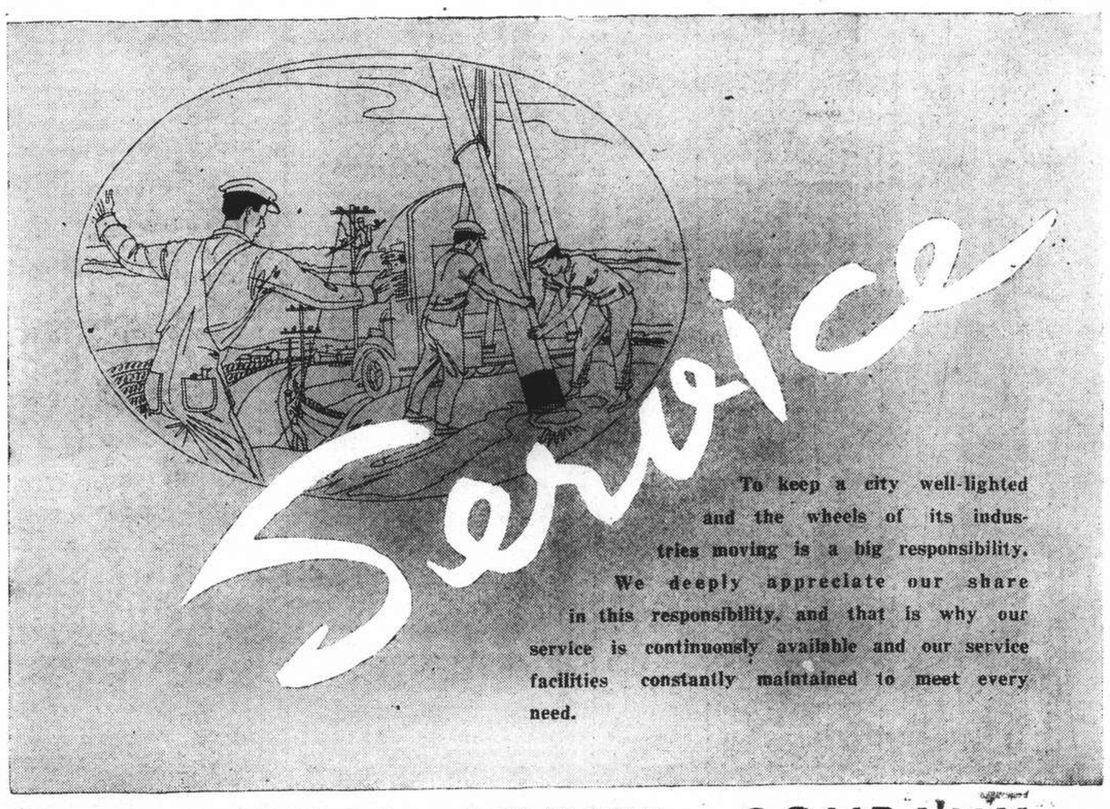

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# Herr Hitler Systematically Starving Europe

### Famine Inevitable as Germans Slaughter Cattle And Remove Crops From Conquered Countries

By Laurence Easterbrook

EUROPE, groaning under the Nazi war machine, faces the grimmest winter in its history. It is not merely that an aggressor has torn up the boundaries, carrying death and destruction in his path; not merely that he has subjected free men and women of many nations; but, having invaded them, the German war machine is now starving them to death.

Let there be no misunderstanding about this. German propaganda will make an unprecedented effort in the next few months to turn white into black and show that it is the British blockade that is depriving European women and children of their food. But it is beyond all question that it is the Nazi Moloch, and not the British Navy, that is sucking a hundred million larders dry.

The Continent, as a whole, consumes roughly 130,000,000 tons of cereals as bread and feeding-stuffs for animals. Only one-tenth of this is imported from outside Europe, and ubiquitous as the British Navy is, it has not yet succeeded in navigating the Danube and other great rivers to restrict the supply of nine-tenths of the cereals that Europe needs and produces for itself. Most of the land that grows them, by Hitler's own showing, is now under Nazi domination or influence. If this land is not producing the food, the blame must be laid at Hitler's door.

**Food Shortage Inevitable**

Even if Germany had acted as a benevolent conqueror in the lands she has invaded, a grave food shortage would have been inevitable. For it is impossible to divert millions of men from their peaceful pursuits and dedicate them to slaughter and destruction without food production suffering. It was so in the last War, and it is so in this.

From the day last summer when Germany, despite every warning, insisted upon her attack upon Poland, Europe was doomed to a tightening of the belt. Rumania, for example, has had 1,500,000 men under arms since the beginning; France, with 2,000,000 peasants mobilized, anticipated a reduction of 25 per cent. in her food output before the armistice was signed. Famine inevitably marches shoulder to shoulder with the war lord, whether he wills it or no.

The German people made their choice a year ago. They chose guns instead of butter, but guns produce no food. Even if there were no British blockade, little food or feeding-stuffs would be coming in to Germany from outside, for Germany has no foreign exchange with which to buy food abroad, no surplus merchandise to trade in exchange for it. Germany has smashed the economy and filched the cash of the countries she has invaded, so they must go short of food too.

But Germany has been very far from acting with benevolence. She has deliberately looted and plundered every country that has come within her grasp that the war machine may be fed. The German soldier has the best rations of any army in the world. The German heavy worker is well fed. Other Germans exist and everyone else starves.

**Nazi Looting**

"The situation has not been made any better," cabled the Special Correspondent of the "New York Times" from Bordeaux on July 12, "by German soldiers who have crowded the food shops and bought up everything they could see, although their own rations are said to be good. The soldiers are reported as saying, with delight, 'We are living like Gods in France.'

"While" the German soldiers were living like gods, the prefects of five French departments, Charente Inférieure, Charente, Gironde, Landes and Basses Pyrénées, were conferring to see what could be done to avert the famine threatened by the influx of refugees and the German occupation. In their frenzy of destruction, German airmen had even machine-gunned peasants' cattle in the fields. Other cattle were seized and driven off into Germany without any pretence of payment and utterly regardless of the fate of millions in the occupied territory."

The same has happened in Belgium and Holland. Reports have come from internal and neutral sources that are so closely in agreement that there can be little doubt that they are substantially true—cattle machine-gunned, huge quantities of food carried off, animals driven away into Germany. No wonder that as long ago as June 11, when the British blockade could not possibly have had anything to do with it, information was received in Paris that "Belgium is on the verge of famine."

Every country where the Nazis have penetrated has been systematically stripped of its food supplies. They have been requisitioned and sent to Germany to feed the Army; even when the American Red Cross and the Quakers attempted to feed the starving Poles they found that their humanitarian gifts were being diverted to feed German soldiers.

Eventually the Quakers had to insist on serving the food themselves to make sure it reached Polish mouths. In Norway the Nazis are taking the whole of this season's fish to remit to Germany and the Secretary of the Norwegian Fishers' Organization anticipates terrible hunger this winter among the people of Northern Norway, who are experimenting with flour mixed with crushed fish. The civil flour ration is down to 90 grammes a week, or about one good slice of bread. The peasants are preparing to feed their cattle and sheep on the leaves of trees.

**Cattle Slaughtered**

In Denmark, where there was no pretence of resistance to the German invasion, at least one-third of the cattle will have been slaughtered and sent to Germany by the end of the summer, and the Danish pig industry has been virtually liquidated.

Reports received by the United States Government indicate that the figure may be higher than this and 50 per cent. of Denmark's cattle, pigs and poultry, essential to her economic existence, have been ordered to be slaughtered or have actually been slaughtered to supply the bottomless maw of the Nazi war machine.

Normally Britain takes 66 per cent. of Denmark's total exports, with only 26 per cent. going to Germany. By her attack upon a peaceful neutral, Germany has wrecked Denmark's economy and ruined the most respected race of farmers in Europe. There was nothing accidental in this. No unexpected force of circumstances drove the Nazis into this plundering of a tiny nation. The rape of Denmark was a premeditated plan.

Early on the morning of Wednesday, April 10, all roads to Copenhagen harbour were blocked by armed guards and the looting began. Down the adjacent streets began an endless procession of lorries loaded with goods. They were removed to places unspecified but not difficult to identify.

But Poland presents the grimmest tragedy of all, for Poland was predominantly agricultural and an exporter of foodstuffs. She grew large acreages of grain and potatoes, especially tempting to the Nazis.

**Polish Agriculture Regimented**

Two million Polish farmers have been placed under the orders of Nazi commissioners to ensure that they produce food for Germany and not for themselves. Marshal Goering has decided that this year Germany is to obtain 4,000,000 tons of Polish grain and over 20,000,000 tons of Polish potatoes. Eighty per cent. of Poland's butter is to go to Germany and all farmers must register their livestock and the amount of butter, milk and eggs that they produce.

The Nazis are fixing a production level that the peasants must maintain or be liable to heavy punishments, up to the penalty of death. Faced with a shortage of feeding-stuffs the unhappy Poles are slaughtering their livestock. In places they are reported to be eating the seed grain. Thousands of Polish peasants have been dispossessed of their farms at a moment's notice to make room for German settlers from the Baltic states. They have been turned adrift to starve. Hundreds of thousands of Poles have been uprooted and sent to work as slaves in Germany, growing food for the army that is now starving their wives and families at home.

Nazi Germany is writing the message of her own doom in the Europe she has first conquered and then devastated. Unfortunately she is likely to be the last to starve in the midst of the desolation she has created. But one thing is crystal clear. It is her own merciless policy of aggression followed by plunder that has brought Europe face to face with one of the most terrible winters it has known. It is not the British blockade but one man's lust for power over the whole world that threatens over two hundred million people with famine and pestilence.

## Bombing of British Liner an Accident

### Ship Leaves Yokohama; Amicable Settlement

Yokohama, Sept. 15.

The Empress of Asia, 16,909-ton Canadian Pacific Liner, upon which a small dummy bomb was accidentally dropped by a manœuvring Japanese naval aeroplane near the Island of Oshima at 5.30 o'clock on Saturday evening, sailed for Vancouver at 10 o'clock the same evening after emergency repairs were effected by four carpenters.

The small bomb plunged through the promenade deck on the starboard side landing in the provisions storeroom.

Commander J. C. Gould, master of the liner, declined to comment on the accident, merely remarking that such incidents are likely to occur under present world conditions with wars going on in Europe and China. Asked how he personally felt about the matter, Commander Gould said it had been amicably settled by the Japanese authorities with nothing left undone.

Captain D. N. C. Tufnell, British Naval Attache, met the Empress of Asia when it arrived in port and obtained an official report from the liner's commander.—Domei.

## Japanese Art Experts To Tour China

### Aspect of Culture to Be Studied on Spot

Tokyo, Sept. 15.

Two authorities on Chinese fine arts, Professor Yukio Yashiro and Tokuzô Masaki, have left Tokyo to tour Chinese centres of fine and industrial arts in order to study these branches of Chinese culture.

The two experts are touring Korea and Manchoukuo first, then will visit Jehol, Peiping, Taiyuan, Tientsin, Tsinan, Tsingtao and other interesting places in Shantung and in central China. They will stay in Shanghai, Nanking and Hankow during their tour, which will last two months.

Both private and public art collections will be studied by the two visitors, who will also devote a great deal of time to study of means of promoting Sino-Japanese co-operation in all the arts.—Havas.

## North China Peace Army Holds Manœuvres

Peiping, Sept. 15.

The Second Regiment of the North China Peace Preservation Army held trench mortar and machine-gun exercises at Lishuichiao and Taipingchuang on Friday, after warning had been given the public, so that people would not be alarmed. The manœuvres were staged between 8 a.m. and 5 p.m.—Havas.

The original manuscript of Lord Byron's poem "Waltz" written in the poet's own handwriting, was sold at the Red Cross Sale at Christie's for £1,100. Mr. Winston Churchill's gift of a copy of his "My Early Life" was sold for 13 guineas. The total on July 25, was £4,645, bringing the amount already obtained to £81,180.

**King, Queen Visit Indian Troops**

*Their Majesties recently paid a visit to Indian troops "somewhere in the Midlands." The visit, which was a surprise one, gave great pleasure to the Indians. The King is shown shaking hands with one of the officers.*

## Battling Twelve Nazi Fighters

### Lone Bomber Crew Shoots Down Two Messerschmidts In Thrilling Combat

"Roll out the barrel, let's have a barrel of fun," warbled the Royal Air Force Flight-Lieutenant, huskily but happily. His fingers lightly beat time to the tune on the control-bar of the great Blenheim bomber, as it roared into the vivid sunlight sixty miles out over the North Sea. His machine was one of three from a crack bomber squadron, out on a reconnaissance flight—one of those routine jaunts, which so often have unexpected developments, as this one did.

This 22-year-old pilot was always in his happiest mood when he was out on a stunt—and he invariably sang as he sat at the controls, in sheer exuberance of spirits.

"Roll out the barrel——"

"Enemy fighters," suddenly yelled the lock-out man. The song froze on the pilot's lips, but the happy smile did not leave his youthful face. He still smiled when white tracer bullets streamed down on the bomber from the rear a few seconds after the lookout man's warning. Nazi fighters were roaring down "out of the sun"—a favourite form of aerial attack, as observation is extremely difficult directly in the sun's rays.

There were twelve Messerschmitts, and they attacked the bomber from all angles. The Flight-Lieutenant had grimly to admit that he had been caught napping. The Blenheim was up against it with a vengeance. Grabbing his control-bar firmly, he pulled up into a climbing turn, all but ramming a Messerschmitt that was making for him. The Blenheim dived just in time, and the Nazi machine pulled up at the same moment, its under-carriage wheels almost skimming the bomber's wings.

**No Sign of other Bombers**

The Flight-Lieutenant put his plane into a tight turn, and looked round for his other two bombers. He could see no sign of them. The smile faded from his face. But now he had to think about his own machine, his crew, himself. He was in a jam, and he knew it. He realized that the twelve enemy fighters were diving on him in six relays of two each, the one diving on his tail, and the other attacking from the flank. Every time they came near enough, the game Blenheim gunners gave them a burst of fire.

After a few minutes the lone bomber's rear gunner got in a volley that spelt doom for one of the Messerschmitts. It seemed to stagger, then pulled up and stalled, with smoke pouring from it in volumes. Then a jet of flame sprang from the fuselage, ran right along it, and the machine swirled over and over, enveloped in flame and smoke, to crash eventually into the sea, far below.

Now, Nazi airmen are mainly the product of the Hitler Youth Movement. Nazi pilots—as we all know full well—have bombed harmless refugees, women and children, hospitals and non-military objectives. The loss of one of their number had a most disheartening effect on the remaining eleven Messerschmitts. They sheered off for a brief spell, watching the twelfth machine crash to its doom, thus giving the Blenheim time for a much-needed breather. But the high spirits of the bomber's crew never flagged for one moment.

**"Jolly Good Fun"**

"Jolly good fun—what!" The navigator summed up the situation in a high-pitched yell in the Flight-Lieutenant's right ear. The pilot nodded and grinned. "Roll out the barrel—" he began to sing again. His voice trailed off. The Messerschmitts were buzzing around again like a swarm of hornets. Two of them roared to attack the British machine, one diving on its tail, the other sweeping the port side with machine-gun fire.

But the pilot of the Nazi 'plane diving from the rear misjudged his distance, skimmed past the tail of the bomber, and pulled up just in front of it. As the Messerschmitt came into focus, the Blenheim's front gunner pressed his control button. The resultant burst of fire caught the German plane fairly and squarely. It gave a shudder, turned over on its back, and went down in a slow spiral dive.

But ten other Messerschmitts remained, and, although they drew off again, their ardour considerably damped by the loss of another machine, they were still in overwhelming superiority, and a force to be reckoned with. Deciding that this was one of those moments in life when "discretion is the better part of valour," the Blenheim's pilot put his machine into a steep power dive straight for the sea, from a height of 10,000 feet.

**Stand on Rudder**

In a few moments, the bomber was shrieking and bucking, fighting to get out of the dive into which the dauntless pilot was holding it. He was practically standing on his rudder, and the other members of the crew hung in their safety belts.

Two Messerschmitts followed the bomber down, firing an occasional unsteady burst that did no harm. Just as the Blenheim's crew thought that a crash on the heaving surface of the sea was inescapable, the pilot pulled out of the dive a short distance above the water. The two pursuing German planes had already pulled out, and now followed the tough Blenheim with the greatest caution. When, however, the bomber's rear gunner let go the contents of his last drum, and turned the wing of one of the German planes into a sieve, they gave up the chase.

Then the irrepressible Flight-Lieutenant laconically took his machine home, reaching his squadron's base in time for tea. The Blenheim's fuselage and wings were full of bullet holes, but no vital part had been damaged. "Roll out the barrel, we've had a barrel of fun!" chanted the Flight-Lieutenant happily, as he unstrapped his equipment in the Duty Pilots' hut.

## *Opening of Burma Road Urged*

London, Sept. 15.

The China Campaign Committee has sent a letter to the Prime Minister, Mr. Winston Churchill, giving an interim report on their national resolution demanding the immediate and unconditional reopening of the Burma Road.

It is stated that although the campaign for the resolution has been running only 15 days, it already has the support of nearly 300,000 people.—Reuter.

## Police Phone System in Japan Improved

Tokyo, Sept. 15.

The communications system will be greatly improved next year, with the Home Ministry setting aside Y.1,000,000 to enable speedier police measures in case of crime and even air raids. Direct lines between the various local police stations will be improved, and the number of radio cars increased.

It is also reported that the Tokyo-Osaka telephoto service will be extended to include Fukuoka.—Havas.

## Wang I-tang Visits Nanking

Peiping, Sept. 15.

Wang I-tang, Chairman of the North China Political Council who only a few days ago completed an inspection tour of Shantung, has left by plane for Nanking to report in person on administrative conditions here.

He is accompanied by Chen Wei-lien, his secretary, a Japanese official, and several aides. He was expected to return by tomorrow.—Havas.

## Japanese Continue Chungking Raids

### More Military Damage Claimed in Day, Night Attacks on Capital

At a Japanese Naval Air Base, Sept. 15.

Taking full advantage of the bright moon-light, Japanese naval air squadrons last night conducted their 37th air attack on Chungking, it was announced today by the Japanese Central China Seas Fleet Command.

At 11.20 o'clock last night the Japanese naval fliers reached the wartime capital and again blasted military establishments in the walled city.

Several beams of searchlight batteries from the ground stabbed the sky but there was no challenge from enemy planes and none were seen during the flight. Without exception all Japanese planes returned safely to their bases.

Japanese naval aircraft yesterday carried out their 36th air raid on the Chinese wartime capital in broad daylight and dropped bombs on military establishments on the outskirts of Chungking, it was announced yesterday by the Japanese Central China Seas Fleet Command.

The Japanese naval planes all returned to their base unscathed.

Three waves of naval bombers at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon winged their way to Chungking and rained bombs on military structures at a point five miles west of the capital, destroying them with direct hits. The Japanese navy planes returned to their base safely.

There were no enemy planes to challenge the Japanese attack because Chungking pilots were deprived of their fighting spirit owing to the lost of 27 aeroplanes in Friday's encounter with Japanese aircraft over Chungking, it was claimed.—Domei.

## Japanese Mills May Increase Spinning

### Decision on Shanghai Industry

Osaka, Sept. 15.

The Japanese Spinning Factories Federation in China, yesterday held a committee meeting in the Osaka Spinning Association Hall here and discussed the actual situation regarding the spinning industry in Shanghai.

The committee reached an agreement providing for the increase of the production limit from 30 per cent. to 50 per cent. it was said.

Pending another meeting of this committee to be held in Shanghai, the final decision on the plans for extended production of spinning industries and labourer's working hours, will be withheld.—Domei.

## Japan Agriculture to Be Reformed

### Changes to Coordinate National Defence

Tokyo, Sept. 15.

Basic principles for a new Japanese agricultural set-up were outlined at the fourth session of the Central Agricultural and Forestry Council, the "Japan Times" reports. These principles are:

1. Establishment of a new farming structure as the basis for a high-powered state of national defence.
2. Creation of machinery for the guidance of agrarian and fishing districts.
3. Enforcing planned agrarian and fishing economy to overcome obstacles in the way of increased industrial production.
4. Advancement on the Asiatic continent of Japanese agrarian production, and stabilization of Japan's agricultural economic system.
5. Enforcement of unified agricultural and food supply measures in regard to production, distribution and consumption.
6. Creation of new agrarian and food supply systems allowing for closer contact among all parties concerned, particularly with Government offices.—Havas.

## Transportation System In North Co-ordinated

Tokyo, Sept. 15.

In conformity with plans to facilitate the transportation of passengers and cargo respectively in Japan, Korea, Manchoukuo and North China, part of the Japanese National Railways, the Korean Government and the North China Communications Company will adopt a new system of schedules as from October 1. The schedules are being worked out by the South Manchuria Railway Company.

The revision of schedules, it was stated, will enable fuller development of the transportation network in North China, aimed at by the new programme.—Domei.

## Japan Nationalizes Zoological Gardens

Tokyo, Sept. 14.

A decision just reached by the Ministry of Education places all zoological gardens in Japan under state control, the "Miyako" announces.

It was thought thus to emphasize the educational value of zoos and to facilitate connections between the 15 zoos in Japan.

Buildings in the various zoological gardens will become national property, while the gardens themselves will be placed under the supervision of prefectural governors.—Havas.

## Japanese Watching Soviet Moves

### "Asahi" Advises Keen Eye Be Kept on Balkans; U.S.S.R. May Yet Be Involved

Tokyo, Sept. 15.

Japan should constantly watch future developments in relations between Italy and Germany and the Soviet Union, the "Asahi Shimbun," influential newspaper chain in Japan, declared editorially today in reviewing the Balkan situation under the sub-title "Soviet Interest In Europe."

"It is still doubtful whether the Soviets will concentrate upon the Balkan and Danubian states, but even though Soviet Russia became involved in this direction, as it must be admitted under present conditions in the U.S.S.R., they will still be able to show a considerable interest in the Far East and other areas," the "Asahi" pointed out.

The newspaper saw the urgent need for negotiations between the Reich and the Soviet Union arising from the new situation in the Balkans, following the Soviet seizure of Bukovina and Galicia while the Reich has virtually transformed the Danube into a "German River."

"We believe there are problems connected with the Balkans which will require solution sooner or later between Italy, Germany and the Soviet Union," the "Asahi Shimbun" concluded.—Domei.

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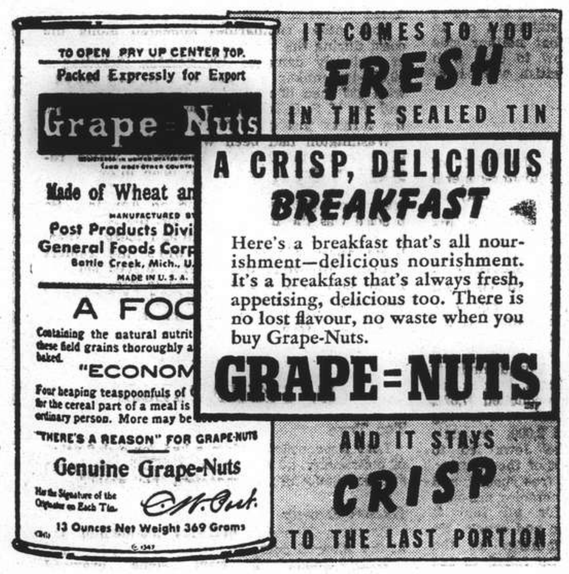


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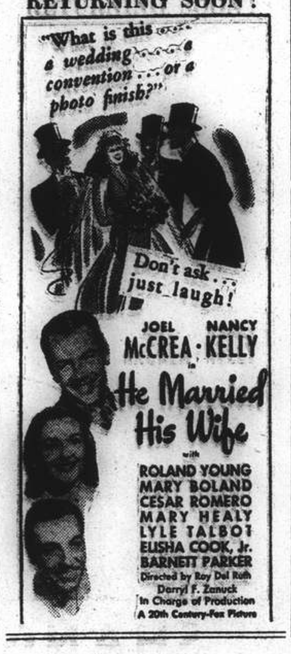


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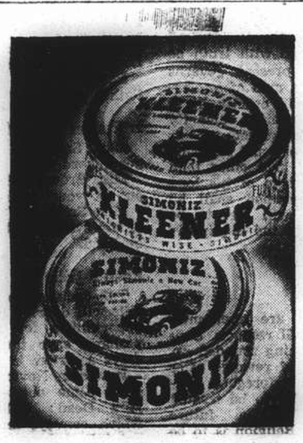


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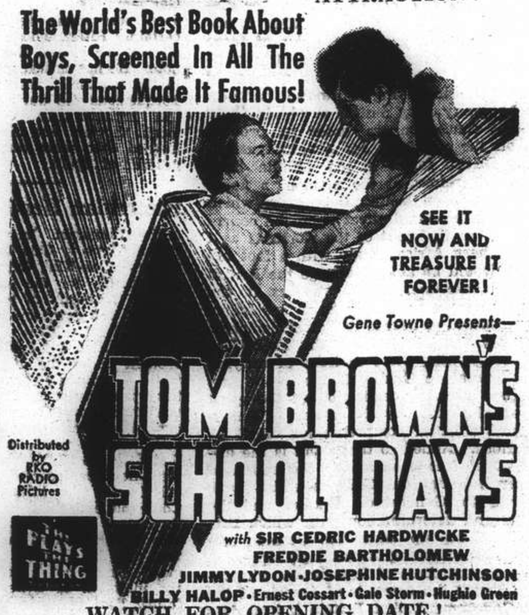


WATCH FOR OPENING DATE!

## FROM DAY TO DAY

At about 9.20 a.m. yesterday, three Chinese, one carrying a pistol, entered 979 Tonquin Road and stole $220 in cash before escaping.

A Chinese cyclist sustained laceration of the forehead at 12.45 p.m. yesterday when his bicycle came into collision with a motor car at the corner of Great Western and Edinburgh Roads. He was taken to the Red Cross Hospital, but his condition was not thought to be serious.

A British soldier run over by a car in France was given 48 hours leave, travelled 500 miles to the coast in a lorry and cross to England. When he got home a doctor sent him to hospital and it was found he had broken his neck. But when he is better he intends to return to the Army.

Armed with a pistol, knives and an axe, four Chinese bandits entered a Chinese carpenter shop at 97 Chapoo Road at about 6 a.m. yesterday and forced the occupants to give them all the money and valuables on the premises. After taking about $700 in cash and jewellery, the criminals left the shop.

There will be an even greater need for knitted comforts for the troops this year than last year, says a British War Office announcement. An appeal is made to the generosity of the public to provide such articles as mittens and gloves, cap-mufflers, socks and gum-boot stockings, sleeveless pullovers, Balaclava helmets, etc.

A wooden shed was gutted and some material damage done to its contents when flames broke out at a Chinese weaving factory in Fah Hwa Village off Columbia Road at 2.40 a.m. yesterday. Bubbling Well fire station answered the call and had the fire under control within twenty minutes. No one was injured, and the firemen returned to the station an hour later.

The "Lancet" has condemned the guillotine amputation, which it declares is still being used in this war. One authority states that this method of amputation—which means the rapid removal of the limb by a circular sweep of the knife and a cut of the saw—invariably necessitates re-amputation, and the "Lancet" urges that this operation should once and for all be abandoned.

The British Women's Association musical and dramatic section committee is arranging a grand concert for October 26, at B.W.A. head quarters at 9.30 p.m. It will take the form of a Gilbert and Sullivan evening and should be most entertaining and popular. The proceeds will be given to the B.W.A. War Work Fund and not to the Voluntary War Work Fund as previously announced.

The "Limbless" Committee has been given a baby doll in basket by Mrs. Hutchin which is being raffled for the Limbless Soldiers' and Sailors' Fund. Tickets are $1 and may be had from the following members of the Committee: Mesdames O. G. R. Beynon, tel. 90166, J. J. Brooks, tel. 20328, K. Harrop, tel. 70410, W. H. Train, tel. 22090, A. Sharp, tel. 76150, J. E. Monkman, Archie Sinclair, tel. 19008.

Salvation Army equipment valued at £40,000 was lost and 17 canteen centres were destroyed by bombs during the retreat of the Allies Armies in Flanders, it is announced in Montreal. Losses in France will not make expansion of Salvation Army activities in Canada necessary, say officials. The British branch will handle the bulk of European relief work, and the Canadian branch of the army will confine most of its work to the Canadian active service force.

Eighty-year-old Lord Portsea, native of the Channel Islands, made an impassioned appeal in the House of Lords to the Government to help the people left in the Islands. He said the British Empire was not for sale or barter, and there was a smell of cowardice about the evacuation of the Islands. He declared "I am an old man, but I say to this House with all honesty that if I could go tomorrow to submit to the bombardment with any chance whatever of recovering those islands, I would go I would go today.

A gift of £50,000 to the Chancellor of the Excheque to help the prosecution of the war has been made by Mr. John A. Fielden, an 80 year old bachelor of Holme, near Peterborough. He has received a personal letter of thanks from Sir Kingsley Wood. Mr. Fielden has given a large part of his fortune to hospitals and for the benefit of wounded soldiers. At the beginning of the war he gave six ambulances costing £550 each for service in France and he also offered his home as an auxiliary hospital.

With the aid of the Export Council, British toy manufacturers are successfully attacking export markets which Germany has lost. Exports of British toys have risen by 50 per cent. since the war began. They are going to China, Dutch and British East Indies, Peru, Chile and Argentina, as well as to the Dominions and the United States. Lord Forres, an executive member of the Export Council, says that every case of toys made for export is another nail in Germany's coffin. He addressed his words to any who felt, mistakenly, that there should be no place for activities like toy-making in a world war.

The British War Office has stopped payment of pension to Lieut. Colonel Cyril Rocke, D.S.O., because when Italy entered the war he stayed on in Rome to broadcast for Mussolini. This dapper, brusque, sixty-one year old son of a British General has received approximately £10,000 in Army retired pay since 1920. But Army pay cannot be paid to British subjects living in enemy territory. The future position of Lieut. Col. Rocke is being considered. It is a regulation that officers on retired pay shall not enter the service of a foreign power without the consent of the Army council.

A Fighter Command pilot recently decorated with the D.F.C. has told his story of an attack in France. He was flying solo, high over German-occupied France and decided to come down and have a look round; 70 ft. from the ground he recognized a village he had often visited in happier times, and Germans were goose-stepping round the square, presumably to annoy the inhabitants, so when they were within range he pressed the firing button "and they went down like a pack of cards." He did it because "the goosestepping seemed sacrilege to me, as I had known that village in happier times."

## SHIPPING NEWS

The Toa Kaiun Kaisya Kobe express service liner, the ss. Taiyo Maru, sailing for Japan at 6.30 a.m. today, is due to return to this port in the afternoon of September 23.

* * *

Coming direct from Nagasaki, the Toa K.K. liner ss. Shanghai Maru passed Woosung at 1.25 p.m. yesterday. She is berthed at the T.K.K. Yangtszepoo Wharf and will sail for Nagasaki at 9 a.m. today.

* * *

Passing through Shanghai on her way to San Francisco and Los Angeles, the ss. President Taft will arrive here from Manila and Hongkong on Thursday. She will resume her voyage the next day.

* * *

The ss. Coldbrook, fast freighter of the American Mail Line, is due to sail for Seattle this afternoon. The steamer, berthed at the Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf, will stop at Hongkong, Manila, Cebu, Kobe, Nagoya and Yokohama.

* * *

The D.K.K. Shanghai-Tsingtao-Dairen Liner ss. Tsingtao Maru is expected in port at about 3 p.m. today. She will be berthed at the D.K.K. Whangpoo Wharf in Yangtszepoo Road and will sail on her return voyage to the northern ports at 9 a.m. on Wednesday.

* * *

The ss. Ginyo Maru of the N.Y.K. Line entered the port at 12.25 p.m. yesterday, coming from Karachi by way of Bombay, Colombo, Penang, Singapore and Hongkong. She is due to leave Shanghai for Kobe some time on Tuesday from the Toa K.K. Pootung Wharf where she is berthed.

### Due at Future Dates

All vessels are listed under their terminal port. The first date is that of the ship's departure from that port, and the second is the date she is due to arrive in Shanghai. Where a ship's name is duplicated it indicates the port of call last visited.

On account of the present international situation there is considerable interference with movements of ships, especially those from Europe. In cases where it is definitely known that the vessel is not running to schedule the Shanghai arrival date is omitted.

**AMERICA AND JAPAN**

| From New York | | From Manila | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Besholt | — 17/9 | P Taft | 13/9 20/9 |
| St. Voyager | — 21/9 | **From Yokohama** | |
| Sagoland | — 22/9 | Nitta M | 7/9 1/10 |
| P Polk | 9/8 24/9 | **From Kobe** | |
| P G'field | 29/8 14/10 | Taiyo M | 22/9 23/9 |
| Vasahoim | — 20/10 | **From Nagasaki** | |
| **From Los Angeles** | | N'saki M | 17/9 18/9 |
| P Polk | 27/8 24/9 | **From Keelung** | |
| Nitta M | 19/8 1/10 | Tyosa M | 28/9 30/9 |
| P G'field | 16/9 14/10 | | |
| **From Honolulu** | | | |
| P Polk | 7/9 24/9 | | |

**CHINA PORTS**

| From Dairen | |
|---|---|
| T'tao M | 14/9 16/9 |

### Vessels Sailing

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The undermentioned vessels are due to leave Shanghai on the dates indicated.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **For Liverpool** | | **For Manila** | |
| Kasima M | 21/9 | Coldbrook | 16/9 |
| **For Bombay** | | P Polk | 26/9 |
| Haruna M | 7/10 | **For Hongkong** | |
| **For New York** | | P Polk | 26/9 |
| P Taft | 20/9 | **For Kobe** | |
| Sakura M | 21/9 | Taiyo M | 16/9 |
| Steel Voyager | 22/9 | Ginyo M | 17/9 |
| P Polk | 26/9 | Anyo M | 1/10 |
| Kinai M | 9/10 | **For Nagasaki** | |
| **For Los Angeles** | | Shanghai M | 16/9 |
| Asama M | 2/10 | Nagasaki M | 19/9 |
| **For San Francisco** | | **For Dairen** | |
| P Taft | 20/9 | Tsingtao M | 18/9 |
| | | Hoten M | 21/9 |
| | | Dairen M | 24/9 |
| | | Tsingtao M | 26/9 |

### Yesterday's Arrivals

| Name | From | Consignees |
|---|---|---|
| Antai | Hsinkong | Dah Hsing |
| Hsinyang M. | River Ports | T.K.K. |
| Haitung | Hsinkong | Ta Lung |
| Whatung | T'lungkong | Quen Kee |
| Myoken M. | Japan | T.K.K. |
| Mohlenhof | Sungmen | Carlowitz |
| Yamagiku M. | Japan | Y.K.K. |
| Ginyo M. | Singapore | N.Y.K. |
| Kinryo M. | Japan | Showa S. |
| Shanghai M. | Japan | T.K.K. |
| Chekiang M. | Tsungming | T.K.K. |
| Tawha | T'lungkong | Quen Kee |
| Talien | Tsungming | Wan Woo |
| Bonho | Hsinkong | Dong Shing |
| Taiko M. 18 | Hsinkong | T.K.K. |

### Yesterday's Departures

| Name | Flag | Despatcher |
|---|---|---|
| Nantung M. | Jap. | T.K.K. |
| Meiyi | Am. | S.V.O.C. |
| Dairen M. | Jap. | D.K.K. |
| Chingning M. | Jap. | T.K.K. |
| Tyosa M. | Jap. | T.K.K. |
| Hsingya M. | Jap. | T.K.K. |
| Santen M. | Jap. | T.K.K. |

### Men-of-War in Port

| Name | Flag | Type | Berthed |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bittern 36 | Am. | Mine | B.N.B. |
| Luzon | Am. | Gbt. | B.N.B. |
| D. de Lagree | Fr. | Gbt. | K.S.D. |
| Fran. Garnier | Fr. | Gbt. | F.N.B. |
| E. Carlotto | It. | Gbt. | 1-2 B |
| Lepanto | It. | Gbt. | 1-2 B |

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*ASAMA MARU ..... Oct. 2
NITTA MARU ..... Oct. 14
TATUTA MARU ..... Oct. 24
YAWATA MARU .... Nov. 7
KAMAKURA MARU .. Nov. 15
*Sailing from Kobe

**Orient-Seattle Line**
via Vancouver
*From Kobe*
HIE MARU ..... Sept. 23
HEIAN MARU ..... Oct. 16
HIKAWA MARU .... Oct. 28

**Orient-New York Line**
via Los Angeles and Panama
SAKURA MARU ..... Sept. 21
SANUKI MARU ..... Oct. 11

**Japan-Australia Line**
via Hongkong and Manila
*From Nagasaki*
ATUTA MARU ..... Sept. 23

**European Mail Line**
For Liverpool via Straits, Colombo, Bombay, Durban, Cape Town and Lisbon.
KASIMA MARU ..... Sept. 24
SUWA MARU ..... Dec. 7
*Beyond Bombay Suspended

**Japan-Bombay Line**
Singapore, Colombo, Bombay, Kundla and Karachi
HARUNA MARU .... Oct. 24

**Orient-South America Line**
West coast ports via San Francisco from Kobe
HEIYO MARU ..... Sept. 27
YASUKUNI MARU ... Oct. 27

**Shanghai—Kobe Yokohama Line**
ANYO MARU ..... Oct. 5
NITTA MARU ..... Oct. 14

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KINAI MARU ..... Oct. 9

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RIO DE JANEIRO MARU Oct. 28

For E. and S. Africa and S. America
ARABIA MARU ..... Sept. 27
AFRICA MARU ..... Oct. 29

**Kobe Sailings**
For Australia and New Zealand
SYDNEY MARU ..... Sept. 30
For Bombay and Karachi
BORNEO MARU ..... Sept. 26
For Rangoon and Calcutta
ARGUN MARU ..... Sept. 24
For Haiphong, Saigon and Bangkok
SAIGON MARU ..... Sept. 29

**Nagasaki Sailings**
For Manila, Cebu and Davao
GANGES MARU ..... Sept. 17
MEXICO MARU ..... Oct. 3

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**YAMASHITA LINE**

**KOBE SAILINGS**

Orient-Seattle Line
Tosei Maru ..... Sept. 27
Nanman Maru ..... Oct. 7

Japan—New Zealand Line
Maniwa Maru ..... Oct. 31

Japan-Australia Line
Kogyo Maru ..... Oct. 10

Japan—Persian Gulf Line
Kohuku Maru ..... Sept. 20

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(Yangtzepoo Wharf) (Yangtzepoo Wharf)
NAGASAKI MARU Sept. 18 ..... Sept. 19 at 9 a.m.
SHANGHAI MARU Sept. 20 ..... Sept. 21 at 9 a.m.
NAGASAKI MARU Sept. 23 ..... Sept. 24 at 9 a.m.

Kobe Express Service
TAIYO MARU Sept. 13 ..... Sept. 16 at 6.30 a.m.
(Wayside Wharf) (Wayside Wharf)
(Passengers are cordially requested to go on board between 7 p.m. and 11 p.m. on the 15th
TAIYO MARU Sept. 23 ..... Sept. 26 at 5 p.m.

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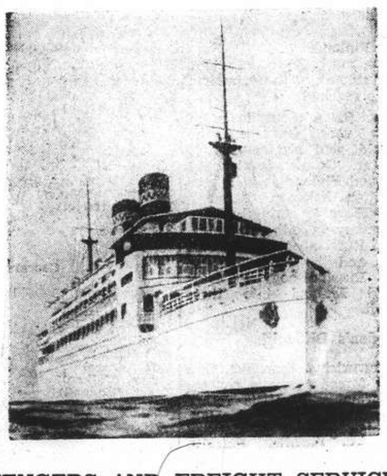

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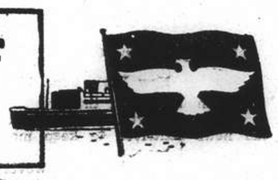

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PRES. POLK ..... Sept. 26
PRES. GARFIELD ..... Oct. 15
PRES. COOLIDGE ..... Oct. 23

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|---|---|---|
| ss. TSINGTAO MARU | Sept. 16 | Sept. 18 at 9 a.m. |
| ss. HOTEN MARU | Sept. 19 | Sept. 21 at 9 a.m. |
| ss. DAIREN MARU | Sept. 22 | Sept. 24 at 9 a.m. |
| ss. TSINGTAO MARU | Sept. 24 | Sept. 26 at 9 a.m. |
| ss. HOTEN MARU | Sept. 27 | Sept. 29 at 9 a.m. |
| ss. DAIREN MARU | Sept. 28 | Sept. 30 at 9 a.m. |

DAIREN-TIENTSIN LINE (Sailing from Dairen)
ss. CHOHEI MARU ..... Departure: Sept. 21 at 11 a.m.
ss. MANGYU MARU ..... „ Sept. 24 at 2 p.m.
SHANGHAI-TSINGTAO-TIENTSIN-DAIREN-LINE (Freight only)
ss. HAKKA MARU ..... Sept. 19
ss. KOGA MARU ..... Sept. 25



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# COMMERCE AND FINANCE

## New York Stocks

### Saturday's Closing Quotations

New York, Sept. 14.

The combination of the weekend holiday and uncertainty over European news contrived to keep most operators away from the floor of the Stock Exchange today. However, there was no pressure in evidence, and, though trading was light, the action of the market was good.

Business news continues to be favourable, and most sections of the list ended the day on the upside.

The volume of trading today was small, amounting to only 170,000 shares.—Reuter.

### Dow-Jones Averages

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 30 Indust. | 128.50 | 127.81 | 128.38 | +0.64 |
| 20 Rails | 27.87 | 27.74 | 27.84 | +0.14 |
| 15 Utilit. | 21.75 | 21.64 | 21.72 | +0.07 |
| 40 Bonds | — | — | 88.91 | +0.04 |
| 11 Commod. | — | — | 51.16 | +0.05 |

| | Sept. 13 | 14 | | Sept. 13 | 14 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Adams Exp | 5 | 4⅞ | Lock Air | 27⅜ | 27¼ |
| Aleg Lud | 20⅝ | 20⅜ | Loew's | 25 | 25 |
| Allis Chal | †32½ | *32 | Loft Inc | 20⅜ | 20½ |
| Alum Ld | 78 | 78 | Mack Trks | 21¼ | 22 |
| Amer Can | 96½ | 96⅞ | Martin | 29⅞ | 30⅛ |
| Am Cyan | 34⅜ | 34⅜ | McK & R | *20¾ | *20¼ |
| Am For Pr | 1⅛ | *1⅛ | Mont Ward | 39 | 39 |
| ,, $7 pfd | *15 | *15 | Mountain | *3½ | *3½ |
| Am Loco | 13½ | 13½ | Nat Avian | *9¾ | 10¼ |
| Am Metal | *16 | 16 | Nat C B | *23¼ | *23½ |
| Am Radtr | 7½ | 7½ | Nat Dairy | 13½ | 13½ |
| Am R Mill | 11 | 11¼ | Nat Dist | *20⅝ | *20⅝ |
| Am Smltg | 38 | 38 | Nat Lead | 17 | 16⅞ |
| Am Sug R | 13⅛ | *13 | Nat P & L | 7½ | *7½ |
| Am T & T | †160 | 162⅞ | Nat Supply | 5⅞ | *5¼ |
| Am Tob B | 75¼ | 76 | N Y Cent | 13¾ | 14 |
| Am Wtwrks | 8⅞ | 8⅞ | Niag Hud | 4⅛ | 4¼ |
| Anaconda | 20⅝ | 21⅛ | N A Avian | 16⅛ | 16⅞ |
| Atchison | 15⅞ | *15⅛ | N Am Co | 18⅛ | 18¼ |
| Aviation | 4⅝ | 4⅝ | N Pacific | 6⅞ | 7 |
| Bald Loco | 14¼ | *14 | O I Glass | *52⅝ | 54 |
| Balt & O | 3⅞ | 4 | Pac G & E | 29⅝ | 29¼ |
| Barber | *10 | *10 | Packard | 3⅛ | 3⅛ |
| Barns Oil | 7½ | 8¼ | Pan A Air | 14¼ | 14¼ |
| Bendix | 30 | 29½ | Paramount | 5⅛ | 5¼ |
| Beth Steel | 76 | 76⅝ | Penn R R | 20⅞ | 21¼ |
| Bliss | 13¼ | 13⅞ | P & R Coal | 0⅜ | *0⅜ |
| Boeing Aid | 15¼ | 15½ | Phil Pet | 35¼ | 35¼ |
| Borg War | 17⅞ | 17⅝ | P S of N J | 34⅞ | *34¼ |
| Briggs | 21⅛ | 21⅞ | Pullman | 19 | 19⅞ |
| Budd Mfg | 4 | *4 | Pure Oil | 7⅜ | 7⅜ |
| Can Pac | 3⅝ | 3⅝ | Radio Corp | 4⅝ | 4⅞ |
| Case J I | 50 | 48½ | Reading | *13⅞ | *13¼ |
| Celanese | 28 | 28 | Rem Arms | *4⅞ | *4⅝ |
| Chase N B | *28 | *28½ | Rep Avian | 4⅞ | 5 |
| Ches & O | 39⅜ | 39⅜ | Rep Steel | 16⅞ | 17 |
| Chrysler | 75½ | 75¼ | Rev C & B | 8⅞ | *8⅞ |
| Col G & E | 5⅝ | 5⅛ | Rey Tob B | 35⅛ | 35¼ |
| Col Credit | 31⅛ | 31⅛ | Safeway | *42½ | *42½ |
| Com & Sth | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | Schenley | 9¼ | Mtd. |
| Cons Edis | 26⅛ | 27 | Sears Roeb | 80⅛ | 81 |
| Cons Oil | 6¼ | 6¼ | Shell U Oil | 8⅝ | *8⅝ |
| Cont Can | 37¼ | *38¼ | Soc Vac | 8⅞ | 8⅞ |
| Cont Oil | 18⅞ | *17⅞ | Sthrn Pac | 8¼ | 8¼ |
| Copld St | 18 | 18 | Sthrn Rly | 19⅞ | 19⅞ |
| Curtiss Wr | 7⅞ | 7½ | Spicer | 31¼ | 31 |
| ,, A | 25 | 25⅛ | Std Brands | 6⅛ | 6⅛ |
| Deere | 16⅛ | 16⅞ | Std G & E | 1⅛ | 1¼ |
| Dist Cpn | 16⅝ | 16⅝ | Std Oil C | 18⅞ | *18⅞ |
| Douglas | 73⅞ | 74¼ | Std Oil N J | 34⅛ | 34¼ |
| Du Pont | 165⅞ | 167 | Stone & W | 7⅜ | *7¼ |
| E P Lead | *8¼ | *8 | Studebaker | 7⅛ | 7⅝ |
| Eaton Mfg | 30⅜ | 30⅛ | Swift Int | *17¼ | 18 |
| Elec A Lite | 34⅞ | *34¼ | Technicor | *10 | *10 |
| Elec B & S | 5⅝ | 5⅝ | Tex Cpn | 35¼ | 35½ |
| ,, $5 pfd | *62⅞ | *62⅞ | Tex Gulf | 31⅛ | *31 |
| ,, $6 pfd | 69⅞ | 71 | Timken | 25¼ | 25⅝ |
| Elec P & L | 35⅝ | 35⅝ | Transamer | 4⅞ | *4⅞ |
| Flintkote | 14⅞ | *14¼ | Tw Cent F | 6¼ | 6 |
| Gen A Tr | 47 | 47¼ | Un E & P | 11⅝ | 11⅝ |
| Gen Elec | 32⅞ | 33 | Un Carbide | 70⅝ | 71⅞ |
| Gen Motor | 46⅛ | 47 | Un Pac | 83 | 83½ |
| Gen Rly | 11¼ | *11 | Un Air | 39¼ | 39¼ |
| Gen T & R | *11⅛ | *11⅞ | Un Air L | 15½ | 15⅝ |
| Glidden | *13 | *13 | Un Corp | 1⅞ | 1⅞ |
| Goodrich | 12½ | 12⅞ | ,, $3 pfd | 36⅝ | 36½ |
| ,, $5 pfd | *52½ | *52 | Un G Corp | *1⅛ | 1⅛ |
| Goodyear | 15⅞ | 15⅛ | Un G Imp | 11½ | 11⅝ |
| Gt N I Ore | 14¼ | 14 | U S Ind | 19 | *18¼ |
| Gt N Rly | 24⅞ | 25⅝ | U S Rubber | 21⅛ | 22 |
| Gt W Sug | *20⅛ | *20⅛ | ,, pfd | 83 | 84 |
| Greyhound | 11 | *10⅞ | U S Smelt | 58 | *57 |
| Her Pow | 80⅝ | *80¼ | U S Steel | 53⅞ | 54⅝ |
| Homestake | 45⅞ | 46 | Vanadium | 30⅛ | 30⅛ |
| Int Nickel | 26⅝ | 26⅞ | Vultee Air | *8¼ | *8¼ |
| Int Paper | 14⅞ | 14⅛ | Walworth | *4⅞ | 4⅝ |
| Int T & T | *2½ | *2½ | War Br Pic | 2⅜ | 2¼ |
| Kennecott | 27⅝ | 27⅝ | West Elec | 102¼ | 103¼ |
| Lak F & M | 3⅜ | 3⅝ | Woodward | 26⅛ | 26⅛ |
| Libbey O F | 40⅞ | 40⅞ | | | |

### BONDS

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Amer. & For. Power | 48 | 48 |
| Baltimore & Ohio R.R. | 30⅜ | 30½ |
| Brazil (U.S. of) 8% 1941 | 14 | 13¾ |
| ,, ,, ,, 6½% 1957 | *11½ | *11½ |
| Cities Serv. Pwr. & Lt. | 86¾ | 86¾ |
| Erie 5s 1967 | 14 | 14⅜ |
| Int. Tel. & Tel. | 31⅛ | 31 |
| New England Elec. | 65½ | 65 |
| Sthrn. Pacific Co. | 41 | *40¾ |
| Stand. Gas & Elec. | 69½ | 70½ |

*—Bid †—Ex Div.

### Dow-Jones Summary

*By courtesy of Swan, Culbertson & Fritz*

Stock prices today started irregularly but later firmed up. The turnover, however, continued to be light, with the war uncertainties dominating trading, although operators were reluctant to sell on the theory that domestic business recovery continues to be under the impetus of the defence programme regardless of the outcome of the war. Pittsburgh steel production for the coming week is scheduled at 89 per cent. of capacity, up two points, a new high since December, 1939.

Stocks:—The technical action of the market is excellent, but a further rally depends on war developments. The Times Index of business activity was 105.8, against 105.3 for last week and 97.2 for the corresponding period of last year.

STATISTISCS

| | August | July |
|---|---|---|
| Construction Awards (F.W. Dodge Corp's) | $414,940,000 | $398,670,000 |

Coton:—Conditions in the market were very quiet.

Wheat:—The trade was divided on the questions of diversion of the loan and the enormous supply situation as two opposing market factors, 122,000,000 bushels entered the loan by September 11.

Corn:—The market was quiet but a steady affair.

Rubber:—Trading was stagnant.

Lides:—Very quiet and featureless.

## New Company to Fake Synthetics

### Japanese Aim to Promote Concern for Manufacture Of "Ersatz" Materials

Tokyo, Sept. 14.

With a view to promote production of "ersatz" rubber, fibres, tannin and chemicals, the Commerce and Industry Ministry will shortly establish a new Y50,000,000 national policy company called the Imperial Organic Compounds Manufacturing Industry Promotion Company, the "Chugai Shogyo" reports.

The "Asahi" meanwhile reports that the Cartel Council has drafted a plan for reorganization and grouping of Japan's commercial, industrial and financial circles, aiming at: sacrifice of private interests for the public good, expansion of productive capacity, closer coordination of Government and economic activities, and, finally, tighter organization of Japanese production, distribution and consumption.

According to this plan, an All-Japan Industrial Federation will be created to regulate the economics system through a series of industrial, financial and commercial councils.

#### Disbanding Economic Bodies

Supplementing this report, the "Yomiuri" declares that the Commerce and Industry Ministry has started work on a scheme to disband all existing economic bodies as a preliminary to their regrouping along new lines.

Among the bodies to be affected would be the Japan Economic Federation, the Central Price Control Cooperation Council and the Chamber of Commerce and Industry of Japan.

This revolutionary plan is to be completed today or early next week, and will then go before a ministerial conference for approval, after which it will be studied and put into execution by the Planning Board, the "Yomiuri" says.—Havas.

## Foreign Money Rates

| London: | | Sept. 14. |
|---|---|---|
| Fine Bank Bills, | 3 months | 1 1/16% |
| Bank Bills, | 6 months | 1¼% |
| Fine Trade Bills, | 3 months | 2¾% |
| Fine Trade Bills, | 6 months | 3¼% |
| Call money | | ⅞% |

New York: Closed.—Reuter.

## NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

### Statistical Data Concerning Leading Stocks

*By Courtesy of Swan, Culbertson & Fritz*

| NAME OF STOCK (No par value except where indicated) | | DIVIDENDS: Annual rate $ | DIVIDENDS: Date of 1st quarterly payment | Book value | EARNINGS OR DEFICITS: 5 yr Average 1926-30 | 1937 | 1938 | 1939 | Yield on basis of price in % |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Adams Express | .. | 0.30† | Irregular | 12 | — | 0.62 | 0.16 | 0.29 | 6 |
| Alleghany Ludlum Steel | .. | 1† | Irregular | 18 | — | 2.10 | D 1.04 | 1.49 | 5 |
| Allis Chalmers | .. | 1.25 | Irregular | 33 | — | 4.42 | 1.44 | 2.09 | 4 |
| American can | 25 | 4 | Feb. 15 | 48 | 6.29 | 6.08 | 4.35 | 6.22 | 4 |
| Am. and Foreign Power | .. | — | — | — | 1.43 | D 8.77 | D 8.66 | D 8.88 | nil |
| Am. and For.P. $7 cum.Pref. | | 1.05 | Mar. 15 | 110 | 23.49 | 7.11 | 6.83 | 6.21 | 6 |
| Am. Locomotive | .. | — | — | 6 | 4.20 | 4.75 | D 4.90 | D 4.45 | nil |
| Am. Radiator | .. | 0.30† | Irregular | 10 | 1.84 | 0.68 | D 0.08 | 0.34 | 4 |
| Am. Rolling Mill | .. | — | — | 28 | 2.46 | 2.55 | D 1.16 | 0.69 | nil |
| American Smelting | .. | 3 | Feb. 28 | 38 | 7.27 | 6.54 | 3.24 | 4.36 | 8 |
| Am. Tel. and Tel. | 100 | 9 | Jan. 15 | 127 | 1.30 | 9.76 | 8.32 | 10.18 | 6 |
| Am. Tob. "B" | 35 | 5 | Mar. 1 | 24 | 6.00 | 5.04 | 4.89 | 5.42 | 7 |
| Am. Waterworks | .. | — | — | 10 | 2.80 | 1.14 | 0.38 | 0.95 | nil |
| Anaconda Copper | 50 | 1.50† | Mar. 25 | 59 | 4.97 | 3.62 | 1.10 | 2.33 | 7 |
| Atch., Top. & S. Fe. | 100 | — | — | 260 | 19.16 | 0.60 | 0.83 | 0.94 | nil |
| Auburn Automobiles | .. | — | — | 3 | 9.72 | D 15.00 | D 1.73 | — | nil |
| Baldwin Locomotive | 13 | — | — | 37 | — | 0.32 | D 1.09 | 0.41 | nil |
| Baltimore and Ohio | 100 | — | — | 126 | 11.36 | D 1.20 | D 6.04 | D 1.55 | nil |
| Barber Asphalt | (10) | 0.75† | Irregular | 32 | — | 1.91 | D 0.85 | 1.39 | 7 |
| Barnsdall Oil | 5 | 0.60 | Feb. 1 | 7 | — | 0.85 | 1.26 | 0.76 | 8 |
| Bethlehem Steel | .. | 4.50 | Irregular | 122 | 7.06 | 7.63 | D 0.70 | 5.75 | 6 |
| Boeing Airplane | 5 | — | — | 5 | — | 0.45 | D 0.77 | D 4.55 | nil |
| Borg-Warner | 5 | 1.35 | Irregular | 16 | — | 3.63 | D 0.01 | 2.43 | 8 |
| Bklyn. Manh. Tran. | .. | — | — | — | 6.78 | 4.09 | D 1.25 | D 1.22 | nil |
| Canadian Pacific Rly. | 25 | — | — | 40 | 3.11 | 0.30 | D 0.32 | D 0.32 | nil |
| Case, J. I. | 100 | — | — | 152 | 14.53 | 13.98 | 8.89 | D 1.87 | nil |
| Chase Nat. Bank | 13.55 | 1.40 | F.A. 1 | 32 | 4.04 | 2.03 | 1.96 | 1.80 | 5 |
| Chesapeake & Ohio | 25 | 2.87½ | Jan. 1 | 51 | 5.67 | 4.43 | 2.62 | 3.49 | 7 |
| Chrysler | 5 | 4.75† | Mar. 13 | 40 | 4.69 | 11.66 | 4.32 | 8.47 | 6 |
| Columbia Gas and Electric | .. | 0.20 | Irregular | 12 | 2.08 | 0.57 | 0.31 | 0.46 | 4 |
| Commercial Credit | 10 | 3.75 | Mar. 31 | 29 | — | 7.10 | 4.60 | 4.01 | 12 |
| Commonwealth & Southern | . | — | — | 5 | 0.67 | 0.18 | 0.08 | 0.13 | nil |
| Consolidated Edison | .. | 2 | Mar. 15 | 45 | 4.50 | 2.17 | 2.09 | 2.22 | 7 |
| Consolidated Oil | .. | 0.80 | Feb. 15 | 18 | — | 1.48 | 0.55 | 0.55 | 13 |
| Continental Oil | .. | 1 | Jan. 30 | 20 | 0.64 | 2.97 | 1.00 | 1.35 | 5 |
| Distillers Corp. Seagrams | .. | 2.16½ | Mar. 15 | 21 | nil | 3.95 | 3.75 | 3.29 | 12 |
| Douglas Aircraft | .. | 3 | Irregular | 21 | 1.50 | 1.90 | 3.76 | 4.81 | 4 |
| Dupont de Nemours | 10 | 8† | Mar. 15 | 42 | 5.17 | 7.27 | 3.75 | 7.66 | 5 |
| Eagle Picher Lead | 10 | 0.20† | Irregular | 14 | — | 0.40 | — | — | 2 |
| Electric Bond & Share | 5 | — | — | 19 | 2.15 | 0.42 | 0.18 | 0.24 | nil |
| Elec. Bond & Share $6 Pref. | | 6 | Feb. 1 | — | — | 7.31 | — | — | 9 |
| Flintkote | .. | 1.00 | Irregular | 13 | — | 1.50 | 1.21 | 2.11 | 7 |
| General Electric | .. | 1.60 | Jan. 25 | 11 | 1.81 | 2.21 | 0.90 | 1.43 | 5 |
| General Motors | 10 | 4† | Mar. 12 | 19 | 4.83 | 4.38 | 2.17 | 4.06 | 9 |
| General Railway Signal | .. | — | Irregular | 16 | 7.99 | 1.58 | D 0.85 | 0.34 | nil |
| Glidden | .. | 0.80† | — | 23 | — | 2.62 | D 0.29 | 1.70 | 6 |
| Goodrich Rubber | .. | 1 | Irregular | 26 | 2.09 | D 2.25 | 0.14 | 3.51 | 8 |
| Goodyear Tire and Rubber | . | 1.25 | Mar. 15 | 26 | 5.12 | 1.95 | 1.34 | 3.20 | 8 |
| Great Northern Ry. Pfd. | .. | — | — | 157 | 9.47 | 4.04 | 1.09 | 3.47 | nil |
| Greyhound | .. | 1.45† | Jan. 1 | 9 | D 0.16 | 1.59 | 1.43 | 1.79 | 13 |
| Int. Nickel | .. | 2 | Mar. 30 | 14 | 0.85 | 3.31 | 2.09 | 2.39 | 7 |
| Int. Tel. and Tel. | .. | — | — | 30 | 3.45 | 1.60 | 1.10 | 0.76 | nil |
| Kennecott | .. | 3 | Mar. 30 | 32 | 3.67 | 4.60 | 2.10 | 3.14 | 11 |
| Lockheed Aircraft | .. | 1 | Irregular | 9 | — | 0.21 | 0.67 | 4.04 | 4 |
| Loew's Inc. | .. | 2 | Mar. 30 | 56 | 6.71 | 8.47 | 5.65 | 5.37 | 8 |
| Montgomery Ward | .. | 2.50 | Apr. 15 | 34 | 2.51 | 3.41 | 3.50 | 4.91 | 6 |
| Nat. City Bank N.Y. | 12½ | 1 | F.A. 1 | 27 | 4.12 | 2.00 | — | 2.25 | 4 |
| Nat. Dairy Products | .. | 0.80 | Jan. 2 | 13 | 3.58 | 1.53 | 1.69 | 1.97 | 6 |
| National Distillers | .. | 2 | Feb. 1 | 22 | — | 3.86 | 3.85 | 3.43 | 9 |
| Nat. Power and Light | .. | 0.60 | Mar. 1 | 22 | 1.74 | 1.36 | 1.28 | 1.12 | 8 |
| New York Central | .. | — | — | 142 | 12.63 | 0.99 | D 3.13 | 0.70 | nil |
| North Am. Aviation | 1 | 1.50 | Irregular | 3 | — | 0.14 | 0.55 | 2.06 | 8 |
| North American Co. | 10 | 1.20* | Jan. 2 | 21 | 4.47 | 1.95 | 1.55 | 1.84 | 6 |
| Pacific Gas and Electric | 25 | 2 | Jan. 16 | 30 | 2.83 | 3.71 | 2.42 | 2.84 | 7 |
| Packard Motors | .. | — | — | 3 | 1.11 | 0.20 | D 0.17 | 0.04 | nil |
| Paramount Pictures | 1 | 0.15 | Irregular | 17 | — | 1.96 | 0.55 | 1.08 | 2 |
| Pennsylvania Railroad | 50 | 1.50† | Irregular | 89 | 7.01 | 2.07 | 0.84 | 2.43 | 7 |
| Phillips Petroleum | .. | 2 | Mar. 1 | 38 | 3.69 | 5.42 | 2.03 | 2.21 | 6 |
| Public Service of N.J. | .. | 2.50 | Mar. 30 | 24 | 3.15 | 2.61 | 2.34 | 2.88 | 7 |
| Pure Oil | .. | 0.25 | Irregular | 22 | 1.77 | 2.15 | 0.38 | 1.11 | 3 |
| Radio Corp. | .. | 0.20 | Irregular | nil | 1.32 | 0.41 | 0.30 | 0.35 | 4 |
| Reynolds Tobacco "B" | .. | 2.30† | Jan. 1 | 15 | 3.04 | 2.82 | 2.37 | 2.56 | 7 |
| Schenley | 5 | — | — | 33 | — | 5.04 | 2.46 | 2.52 | nil |
| Sears Roebuck | .. | 4.25 | Mar. 16 | 47 | 5.03 | 5.58 | 4.18 | 6.60 | 5 |
| Socony Vacuum Corp. | 15 | 0.50† | M.S. 15 | 22 | — | 1.82 | 1.29 | 1.09 | 6 |
| Southern Pacific | 100 | — | — | 123 | 10.19 | 0.20 | D 1.81 | 1.63 | nil |
| Standard Brands | .. | 0.40 | Jan. 2 | 4 | 1.53 | 0.73 | 0.62 | 0.51 | 6 |
| Standard Gas & Electric | .. | — | — | — | 6.59 | D 0.86 | D 2.49 | D 1.34 | nil |
| Standard Oil of N.J. | 25 | 1.75* | J.D. 15 | 49 | 3.47 | 5.64 | 2.86 | 3.27 | 5 |
| Texas Gulf Sulphur | .. | 2.25 | Mar. 15 | 15 | 5.21 | 3.02 | 1.81 | 2.04 | 7 |
| Union Carbide & Carbon | .. | 2.20† | Jan. 2 | 30 | 3.40 | 4.81 | 2.77 | 3.86 | 3 |
| Union Pacific Railway | 100 | 6 | Jan. 2 | — | 17.53 | 6.15 | 6.62 | 6.74 | 7 |
| United Aircraft | 5 | 2.75 | Irregular | 12 | — | 1.52 | 2.05 | 3.53 | 7 |
| United Airlines | 5 | — | — | 8 | — | D 0.52 | D 0.66 | 0.21 | nil |
| United Corp. | .. | — | — | 3 | 0.55 | 0.22 | 0.07 | 0.07 | nil |
| United Gas Improvement | .. | 1 | Mar. 23 | 11 | 1.29 | 1.09 | 0.99 | 1.07 | 8 |
| U.S. Rubber | 10 | — | — | 24 | nil | 2.21 | 0.43 | 2.91 | nil |
| U.S. Steel | .. | 2 | Irregular | 119 | 12.90 | 8.01 | D 3.79 | 1.83 | 4 |
| Vanadium | .. | 1† | Irregular | 29 | 4.59 | 2.22 | 0.61 | 3.25 | 3 |
| Warner Bros. Pictures | .. | — | — | 18 | 1.84 | 1.48 | 0.41 | 0.36 | nil |
| Westinghouse Elec. | 50 | 4.50† | Feb. 28 | 71 | 7.22 | 7.53 | 3.38 | 5.18 | 4 |

*Plus extras D Deficit E Est †Dividends are for the latest four quarters

## French Stocks on Up Grade

### Business Now Done on Lyons Exchange; Foreign Shares Down

Lyons, Sept. 15.

The Lyons stock exchange market has become the greatest centre of financial transactions in unoccupied France since the closure of postal routes between the free and occupied territories, a survey at the week-end close of business yesterday revealed.

A considerable portion of the transactions formerly carried out in Paris, are now being made here in Lyons.

Marseilles and Toulouse are two other large financial centres in unoccupied France today, but the Lyons exchange is the leader of these, for the city has always been traditionally a centre of industrial and financial affairs.

#### French Stocks Improve

Among the chief stocks quoted on the Palais de Commerce here, the French stocks are on the upward trend, while foreign shares are at the lowest level of the year. Of the French shares, those of businesses centred in the unoccupied territory have reached the highest levels of this year.

On September 10, for instance, Credit Lyonnais was quoted at 1,840, while in June it reached its lowest quotation of 1,345.

Rhone-Poulenc, great chemical concern, was quoted at 1,348 on September 10, against the year's low of 868 francs. Bozel Maletra, electrochemical works, was quoted at 800, whereas it had fallen to as low as 230 francs during one of the "depression" days on the Bourse.

In general, market observers stated last night, the stock exchange situation here at present shows very definite signs of confidence.—Havas.

## Unfortunate Plight Of Scandinavia

### Occupation of Denmark And Norway Has Brought Ruin in its Wake

It is beyond any doubt that the German occupation of Denmark and Norway has brought ruin to the once prosperous countries of the North. Apart from the ruthless confiscation of all available foodstuffs in the occupied territories and the wholesale buying up of goods for worthless paper money, the destruction of crops and industrial establishments in the course of hostilities and the scarcity of labour, Scandinavia and Finland have lost the major and most profitable part of their foreign trade, states "The Times."

Scandinavian and Finnish production was largely complementary to that of Great Britain and close economic interdependence had been gradually established. As much as 60 per cent. of all Danish exports went to Britain, and the British share of exports from Norway, Sweden and Finland was 28 per cent., 25 per cent., and 47 per cent. respectively. These amounts were far larger than the share of any other single country.

#### Effect of Blockade

The establishment of the Germans in Denmark and Norway brought the four Northern countries under the British blockade and cut off contact with the outside world. This meant the loss not only of all the best customers but of many vital raw materials. Lack of fodder has already led to heavy slaughter of Danish and Norwegian livestock, while Denmark is threatened with a food shortage. Textile industries have been reduced to stagnation. Imports of bauxite and chyolite to Norway have been stopped, and the production of aluminium, of which Norway used to be the first exporter in the world, has been virtually discontinued. Mining was not seriously affected, but when Germany gained control of the rich deposits in Belgium, Luxemburg, and Alsace her interest in Swedish and Norwegian ores rapidly diminished. Thus Germany has caused the collapse of the whole Northern economic system.

#### Barter of Goods

At present there is some rather lively barter trade between Sweden and Finland on the one side and Germany on the other. The Northern countries' ores and wood products are being exchanged for German coal and coke, but the saturation of the German market with Northern goods had been reached before the war. Prospects of trade with Russia are a little more hopeful and agreements have been concluded by Sweden and Finland.

A long time must elapse, however, before readjustment of the economic system can be reached.

Th Northern States' dependence on Germany is very great in the economic field, and strategically it is even greater. Sweden is virtually surrounded, and Finland is in a precarious position between Germany and Russia. There is certainly little love of Germany in either country. But old anti-Russian feeling is still very strong, and the Nazis are exploiting the Russian bogy to draw Sweden and Finland into their political orbit.

#### Sweden's Difficulties

It is not surprising, therefore, that Sweden was forced to make concessions to Germany. What is rather surprising is that they were so small. The permission granted to German troops to pass through Swedish territory affects only unarmed German soldiers going on leave from Norway, though this is very likely to be abused. The news was received with indignation in Sweden, and even the "Social Demokraten," the organ of the Government Party, protested against the decision of the Government. The Swedish radio continues to give full publicity to the British communiqués, and recently published a long report of General Smuts's broadcast.

The "spontaneous" demand of the three Baltic States for union with Russia made a deep impression on Swedish public opinion. The Swedes are suspicious of Russia, and fear any move which may be construed as a threat from the East. This is precisely what the Nazis want, and they are therefore by no means too anxious to thwart Soviet ambitions where these may be used to frighten the still remaining neutrals into submission to Germany.

## Britain's Important Sea Trade

### Merchant Shipping Losses and Gains The Necessity of Economy Measures

THE need for the central control of British merchant shipping has been emphasized by the course of the war. Control has had to be exercised in directions not foreseen. Among developments that have lately required action on the part of the Ministry of Shipping are the Norwegian campaign, the provision for the Admiralty of an immense amount of mercantile tonnage of various kinds for the evacuation of British and French armies from Dunkirk and its beaches, the later evacuation of British troops from other French ports, and the entry of Italy into the war, though this, it is true, was a possibility in the autumn, states "The Times."

An immediate effect of the participation of Italy is the diversion of much shipping from the Mediterranean to longer sea routes. What could not have been foreseen is the need to employ shipping in bringing for long distances across the oceans those commodities which previously were transported across the North Sea from the Scandinavian countries and from other near sources of supply.

#### To Britain's Advantage

All the changes that have occurred in the war have not been to the disadvantage of the sea transport of this country. It has gained by the cooperation of the Norwegian and Dutch mercantile fleets, and by a certain amount of Danish shipping seized in prize. The Allies have acquired large and useful German vessels, including those which were sheltering in Dutch and Netherland East Indian ports. Even the French collapse has provided some relief to the tonnage situation, since many of the commodities wanted by France were carried in ships controlled by the Ministry of Shipping. There are now few remaining neutral mercantile marines, but those that still exist have found great stretches of the Continent, with their numerous ports, closed to them, and recently they have been glad to accept rates of freight which, although still higher than the terms offered to British vessels before they were requisitioned by the Government, are substantially below the terms current a few months ago. The United Kingdom is one of the few large markets with which cargo vessels can still trade.

#### New Comers

The new British ships which, with Government encouragement, began to be ordered in the spring of last year, are now making their first appearance. On balance the shipping position may be regarded as rather better for this country than it was several months ago, in spite of all the enemy attacks upon vessels. Yet while a British Minister of Shipping may be able to survey things with some feeling of gratification, especially in view of the extreme importance to this country of the services of an adequate mercantile marine, he will always remember that the unexpected and the unknown can never be left out of account in affairs of the sea. A greater measure of successful enemy attack both directly on shipping (of which there has been some evidence lately), and indirectly through the necessary lengthening of voyages entailed (among various reasons) by the substitution of one source of supply for another, might quickly bring about a material change. Increased demands from the fighting Services are always a possibility. At the very outset of a war the supply of merchant shipping is restricted by Admiralty requisitioning of liners to be employed as auxiliary cruisers and hospital ships, and, since some losses of armed merchant cruisers are inevitable, vessels of this type have to be replaced from time to time, or they have to be furnished as the need for them becomes apparent.

Actually the tonnage which can be employed in the oversea transport of essential commodities is far smaller in amount than the imposing figures of gross tonnage (which often bear little relation to carrying capacity) would superficially suggest. Besides deducting ships on naval and military service, allowance needs to be made for the large number of small ships suitable only for some short-distance trades; for vessels employed in inland waters, such as Canadian vessels on the Great Lakes of Northern America; for ships required to maintain services abroad between British Dominions and Colonies; and for the important class of oil tankers, which are suitable only for the work they were designed to undertake.

#### The More the Better

If an attempt were to be made to estimate how much tonnage an island nation needs in war-time, the obvious answer would be that there could not be too much, but there could easily be too little. The question would also have to be considered in conjunction with any arrangements made in peace-time to bring commodities to the country in anticipation of war needs. Had more been done to build up reserves of such essential commodities as grain, ore, and wood in this country in the few months before the outbreak of war, the strain since imposed on the Mercantile Marine would have been less. Nevertheless, in spite of very difficult years, British owners have been able to place at the service of the Government a mercantile marine which includes vessels of all essential types.

#### Need of Restriction

Doubtless the need for restriction of non-essential imports is at least as important as ever. Such urgency is quite distinct from questions of the balance of trade and the cost of the imports. If the Ministry of Shipping should find itself at the moment, on the whole, not unfavourably supplied with tonnage resources, its main concern, presumably, after providing for daily needs, would be to maintain stocks of essential commodities, and even to strengthen them, while it may be able to do so. The existence of essential stocks would be the most effective safeguard against any temporary interruption of the regular flow of supplies of particular commodities owing to hostile action against shipping.

At any time the authorities, for one reason or another, might desire to economize in the employment of shipping for the transport of principal commodities. It would be hazardous to attempt to secure such economy by countenancing a reduction of stocks below a level which provided for a substantial margin above current requirements. The natural means of economizing in the use of shipping lies in the restriction of non-essential imports. So considerations of tonnage and finance agree. One of the responsibilities of the Ministry of Shipping is to keep in touch with the various authorities on the needs for the transport of essential commodities. Though it is not always easy, or even possible, to fulfil all their wishes, these claims must have precedence. That is another reason why a close watch has to be kept over the importation of goods which are not vital to the war effort.

## COMPARATIVE FOOD PRICES

Average prices obtaining on Sept. 13 1940. H.—Hongkew Market and shops in Hongkew District W.—Seymour Road Market and shops in Western District F.C.—Markets and shops in the French Concession.

| | Unit | H. | W. | F.C. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **BEEF** | | | | |
| Rib roast | lb. | 1.80 | 2.00 | 1.80 |
| Rump steak | ,, | 2.20 | 2.20 | 1.80 |
| Sirloin roast | ,, | 2.30 | 2.20 | 2.70 |
| Soup meat | ,, | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 |
| Suet | ,, | 0.80 | 1.20 | 0.80 |
| **MUTTON** | | | | |
| Lamb chops | lb. | 1.20 | 1.30 | 1.25 |
| Gigot | ,, | 1.30 | 1.30 | 1.30 |
| **PORK** | | | | |
| Lard | lb. | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 |
| Leg | ,, | 1.50 | 1.10 | 0.80 |
| Cutlet | ,, | 1.30 | 1.20 | 1.35 |
| Shoulder | ,, | 1.20 | 1.10 | 1.30 |
| **VEAL** | | | | |
| Cutlets | lb. | 1.80 | 2.00 | 2.70 |
| **BUFFALO** | | | | |
| Rump steak | lb. | 1.60 | 1.50 | 1.40 |
| Soup meat | ,, | 0.70 | 0.75 | 0.90 |
| GOAT | lb. | — | 1.44 | 1.50 |
| **PREPARED MEAT** | | | | |
| Bacon | lb. | 1.60 | 1.80 | 1.60 |
| Ham (local, foreign style) | ,, | 1.40 | 1.40 | 2.00 |
| Ham (Chinese) | ,, | 1.60 | 1.60 | 1.60 |
| Salted pork | ,, | 1.50 | 1.28 | 1.28 |
| **FISH** | | | | |
| Carp | lb. | — | 0.65 | 0.90 |
| Carp (alive) | ,, | 1.00 | 1.20 | 1.20 |
| Cod | ,, | 1.20 | 1.40 | 0.80 |
| Eel (alive) | ,, | 0.75 | 1.20 | 1.20 |
| Mandarin | ,, | 1.40 | 1.60 | 1.20 |
| Prawns | each | 0.22 | 0.22 | — |
| Salmon | lb. | 0.90 | 0.90 | 0.70 |
| Soles (Ningpo) | ,, | 0.80 | 0.80 | 0.65 |
| Whitebait | ,, | 0.50 | 0.80 | — |
| Yellow | ,, | 0.50 | 0.70 | 0.50 |
| **SALTED FISH** | | | | |
| Herring | lb. | 0.60 | 0.45 | 0.65 |
| Ribbon fish | ,, | 0.50 | 0.55 | 0.50 |
| Salmon | ,, | 0.70 | 0.85 | 0.75 |
| **POULTRY, GAME AND EGGS** | | | | |
| Chicken (dressed) | lb. | 1.40 | 1.40 | 1.40 |
| Duck approx. 4 lbs. | each | 2.75 | 4.00 | 2.60 |
| Eggs | doz. | 1.20 | 1.60 | 1.20 |
| **FRUIT** | | | | |
| Apples (Far East) | lb. | 0.50 | 0.50 | 0.30 |
| Bananas | ,, | 0.60 | 0.50 | 0.40 |
| Lemons | each | 0.60 | 0.65 | 0.55 |
| Oranges | doz. | 6.00 | 6.00 | — |
| Pears (Far East) | lb. | 0.50 | 0.70 | 0.30 |
| **VEGETABLES** | | | | |
| Bamboo shoots | lb. | 0.70 | 1.00 | 0.70 |
| Beans (French) | ,, | 0.40 | 1.00 | 0.25 |
| Beetroot | ,, | 0.10 | 0.15 | 0.08 |
| Cabbage (fresh) ord. Chinese | ,, | 0.10 | 0.25 | 0.15 |
| Cabbage (fresh) local foreign | ,, | 0.25 | 0.30 | 0.20 |
| Cabbage (salted) | ,, | 0.15 | 0.18 | 0.15 |
| Carrots | ,, | 0.20 | 0.40 | 0.30 |
| Onions (ordinary) dry | ,, | 0.15 | 0.15 | 0.12 |
| Potatoes (ordinary) | ,, | 0.15 | 0.16 | 0.14 |
| Potatoes (sweet) | ,, | 0.15 | 0.15 | 0.14 |
| Spinach | ,, | 0.20 | 0.20 | 0.20 |
| Tomatoes | ,, | 0.15 | 0.20 | 0.12 |
| Turnings | ,, | 0.15 | 0.20 | 0.20 |
| **GROCERY** | | | | |
| Coffee (loose) | lb. | 2.40 | 2.00 | 2.80 |
| Flour (American) | ,, | 0.42 | 0.45 | 0.48 |
| Flour (Chinese) | ,, | 0.38 | 0.30 | 0.36 |
| Macaroni (foreign) | ,, | 0.70 | 0.70 | 0.72 |
| Noodles | ,, | 0.32 | 0.32 | 0.32 |
| Salt (table) | ,, | 0.30 | 0.28 | 0.20 |
| Salt (coarse) | ,, | 0.18 | 0.16 | 0.12 |
| Sugar (Taikoo) | ,, | 0.75 | 0.85 | 0.85 |
| Sugar (Holland) | ,, | 0.63 | 0.65 | 0.55 |
| Tea (Chinese) | ,, | 3.50 | 3.15 | 3.40 |
| **OIL AND BEAN CURD** | | | | |
| Bean curd | each | 0.15 | 0.20 | 0.10 |
| Salad oil | lb. | 0.68 | 1.35 | 0.70 |
| Soya oil | ,, | 0.63 | 0.68 | 0.70 |
| **MILK, BUTTER AND BREAD** | | | | |
| Milk, fresh, grade "A" (T.T.) | pint | 0.77 | 0.88 | — |
| Milk, fresh, grade "A" | ,, | 0.70 | 0.84 | 0.65 |
| Milk, fresh, grade "B" | ,, | 0.40 | 0.48 | — |
| Milk (condensed) 14 oz. tin | tin | 1.90 | 2.65 | 2.40 |
| Butter (Australian) | lb. | 6.30 | 6.10 | 6.10 |
| Margarine (local) | ,, | 1.75 | 1.70 | 1.70 |
| Bread (family) | ,, | 0.41 | 0.41 | 0.41 |
| **SOAPS** | | | | |
| Toilet | each | 0.28 | 0.45 | 0.40 |
| Washing | lb. | 0.31 | 0.46 | 0.34 |
| **RICE** | | | | |
| Chinese (Kan Mee) | lb. | 0.43 | 0.44 | 0.42 |
| Foreign (st grade) | ,, | 0.36 | 0.37 | 0.37 |
| **COAL AND FUEL** | | | | |
| Anthracite (Indo-China) | ton | 210 | 218 | 226 |
| Kitchen coal | ,, | 175 | 190 | 220 |
| Briquettes | tan | 6.80 | 7.00 | 6.50 |
| Charcoal | ,, | 20.00 | 19.60 | 13.00 |
| Firewood | bundle | 0.50 | 0.50 | 0.50 |
| Kerosene | liter | 0.85 | 0.85 | 0.88 |

## Reich 'Protection' Over Norway

### Norwegians Facing Most Difficult Winter; Food And Fuel Shortage

All news indicates that Norway will face the most difficult winter for a century, states "The Economist." The situation with regard to goods may become as desperate as during the Napoleonic Wars, when the Norwegians were forced to take such steps as blending their flour with bark.

It has been announced by German-controlled radio stations that mass slaughtering of livestock is already in full swing, that the harvest prospects are bad owing to lack of rain, and that the production of milk, butter and cheese has decreased considerably in the last few months. The daily butter ration is down to 45 grammes (about 1½ ounces), or, instead of butter, 45 grammes of margarine or 35 grammes of artificial dripping, fat or oil can be obtained. Only invalids can obtain wheat flour; and the shortage of fats is illustrated by the decline of 35 per cent. in the production of soap.

After the food shortage comes the scarcity of fuel. Petrol consumption in Oslo has been reduced to about 15 per cent. of normal. Taxis can only get petrol for conveying invalids and doctors and for bringing luggage to and from public conveyances which other persons must use. Fishing boats are allowed 30 per cent. of their normal petrol consumption, and private motoring is restricted to doctors and a few civil servants. Coal is reserved for industry and shipping; private consumers must depend on wood, and it has been stressed by the authorities that the fuel situation will be very difficult.

#### German Robbery

In view of this scarcity of food and fuel, it is worth pointing out that before the invasion Norway was well stocked against an emergency. According to authoritative sources in London, Norway then possessed grain for two years' normal consumption and reserves of petrol, about 90.000 tons, for six months. Information has reached London that the petrol and oil, as well as stocks of food, have been taken from Norway to Germany. Norway had stocks of sugar for six months, but it was announced the other day that, in order to meet Norway's urgent need, Sweden was releasing 5,000 tons out of her own stocks.

An agreement has been reached whereby Sweden will send goods worth Kr.30 millions to Norway and import Norwegian goods to the value of Kr.25 millions. This is so far the only trade agreement arranged with any country other than German-occupied territory. Germany is taking from Norway 100,000 tons of wood pulp and cellulose, and tinned food, mainly from the fisheries, valued at Kr.50 millions. In normal times the export of wood and wood products represents one-third of total exports, while the fishing industries represent one-fourth.

#### Free From "Protection"

Norway's two main assets, however, have been deprived of German "protection." These are the merchant fleet and the whaling fleet, which escaped and are now managed from London by the Norwegian Trading and Shipping Mission, representing the legal Norwegian Government. The total amount of shipping tonnage involved is about 4 millions out of a total tonnage at the beginning of the war of 4.8 millions. These fleets, now serving British or neutral interests, consist of more than 1,000 ships, employing 25,000 to 30,000 officers and men. In London the Norwegian Mission cooperates with the Ministry of Shipping; the head office is in Montreal, and there is an office in New York which is mainly concerned with ships not chartered by Great Britain.

The gold reserve of the Bank of Norway is also safe outside Norway, and the financial position of the legal Norwegian Government in London is strong. The Minister of Finance has established an office in the City. It is worth pointing out that the legal Government has to date paid all interest on foreign loans.

## Prefect Apostolic of Shensi Said Killed

### Right Rev. B. Barracciu's Death Reported in Bombing

Peiping, Sept. 13.

The Right Reverend Berard Barracciu, Prefect Apostolic of Hinganfu, Shensi, was killed in a bomb explosion on September 3, according to a telegram quoted by the Agentia Lumen, Catholic News Agency. No details were available.

Monsignor Barracciu was Prefect Apostolic in Hinganfu for eight years, and among his many works was the establishment of a catechism school from among whose students, the mission personnel was annually increased.

In spite of many difficulties, he saw the number of Christians in his district rise from 1458 to 4121 between 1931 and 1939.—Havas.

## U. S. Commodities

### Saturday's Closing Quotations

New York, Sept. 14.

Cotton prices moved within a narrow range today, owing to a general lack of interest, owing to featureless Bombay cables and the closure of Liverpool. Late in the morning a little liquidation was in evidence, and final quotations ranged from 1 point down to 1 point up.

Trading in the market for raw rubber futures was dull and uninteresting. Price changes were negligible and meaningless. At the close, final quotations were unchanged from yesterday's levels.

Wheat in Chicago advanced on a little trade buying and covering, together with reports of wheat entering the loan. At the final bell, prices ranged from unchanged to ⅛ cent up.

| New York Cotton | | New York Rubber | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Oct. | 9.31-31 —01 | | |
| Dec. | 9.25-26 —01 | Dec. | 18.95 B unc. |
| Jan. | 9.15 N —01 | Jan. | 18.89 B unc. |
| Mar. | 9.11-11 unc. | Mar. | 18.78 B unc. |
| May | 8.92-92 +01 | May | 18.72 B unc. |
| July | 8.72-72 unc. | | |

| Chicago Wheat | | Chicago Corn | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Dec. | 76¼-76⅜ +⅛ | Dec. | 56⅞ B +⅛ |
| May | 76⅝-76⅝ unc. | May | 57¾ B —¼ |

Winnipeg Wheat

Oct. 73⅝ A unc.

B—Bid. A—Asked.

## Foreign Exchanges

Closing, Sept. 14.

**Bombay Rupee T. T. on:**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Japan | 81¼ | London | 1/5 31/32 |
| New York | 333 | 2 mths | |
| Shanhai | 21 | ,, sellers | 1/5 31/32 |
| Hongkong | 34¼ | ,, buyers | 1/6 1/32 |
| | | Japan 2 mths | |
| | | ,, sellers | 82¾ |
| | | ,, buyers | 77 |

**London £ Sterling T. T. on:**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| New York | 402.50 | Bombay | 1/6 1/32 |
| Madrid | 37.70 | Hongkong | 1/3 |
| Berne | 17.65 | Singapore | 2/4 7/16 |
| Bel. C'go | 176½* | Yokohama | 1/2½ |
| Shanghai | 3¾ | ,,buying | 1/2 |

**New York U.S.$ T. T. on:**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Berlin | 39.95 | Japan | 23.48 |
| Spain | 9.25 N. | Shanghai | 5.40 |
| Italy | 5.05 | Hungary | 19.50† |
| S'zerland | 22.78½ | Rumania | 0.50 |
| Sweden | 23.85 | Yugo Slavia | 2.30 |
| Montreal | 82.500 | Greece | 0.68 |
| Brazil | 5.05 | Finland | 2.05 |
| London | | | 4.03½ |
| Buenos Aires, Paper | | | 29.78 |
| ,, ,, ,, market rate | | | 23.35 |
| Montreal on London | | | 4.89¼ |

N—Nom. *—Official †—Quoted.—Reuter.


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**When the Navy Calls—They Answer**

*Fishermen reporting for duty at a depot where they will receive equipment and training for their task on the mine-sweepers are shown in (1). The navy prepares a warm welcome for low-flying Nazi planes with double-barrelled Lewis-guns (2). Drilling forms part of the training of these hardy seamen before they start their duties at sea (3). Skippers of trawlers and coasters undergoing instruction in the use of Lewis guns to enable them to defend their vessels from air attack (4).*

# Great Response By British Fishermen to Call of War

## Dangerous and Arduous Tasks of Mine-sweeping and Coastal Patrol Undertaken by Hardy Trawler-men

By "TAFFRAIL"

SOME ten thousand officers and men of Britain's Royal Naval Reserve Patrol Service, all fishermen, were already serving in the Royal Navy when war broke out last September. Many thousands of other fishermen have since joined up with the Navy for the duration of the war for service in minesweepers and patrol craft. They come from every fishing port and harbour in Britain. In one little ship one may find a skipper and his mate from Aberdeen, an engineer from Grimsby, and others from Hull, Fleetwood, North Shields, Milford Haven and Lossiemouth.

Those in the deep sea trawlers which make their habitual voyages in peacetime to Iceland, the Faroes, the Rockall Bank, and to the south-west of Ireland, with others in the drifters which work off the English and Scottish coasts in the herring fishery, are a particularly fine type—excellent seamen, accustomed to thinking and acting for themselves, courageous and intensely conservative and independent.

Skippers may be related by birth and marriage to cooks, and deckhands, and live in the same streets. There is a certain amount of free and easy familiarity, and all of these different clans and factions, steeped in their own peculiar traditions, have to be reconciled and brought to work in unison.

### Excellent Material

But they provide the most excellent material. As the Captain in command of a group of minesweepers wrote, "I have worked with all classes and many nationalities in all the corners of the world. I never want or hope to work with a finer lot than the fishermen who formed the crews of our minesweepers."

Another senior Naval Officer writes of his admiration for the skippers and men with whom it was his good fortune and privilege to have served. He recalls one incident when, during an influenza epidemic, a trawler skipper had eight men down out of a total complement of twelve. Yet the remaining four managed to take their ship to sea to pass sweeps and carry out the day's work. A trimmer was running the engines. A deck hand fired the boiler under his directions. The cook worked on deck, and the skipper was at the wheel.

Picture (1) shows some fishermen reporting for duty at a base where they will receive preliminary training before going to sea. They are still wearing their civilian clothing, but before the end of the day will have been kitted up and have started the course to fit them for their work under the White Ensign.

Picture (2) shows two fishermen, now in Naval uniform, manning one of the double-barrelled Lewis guns with which their little ships engage the German aircraft. The man on the right is holding two drums of ammunition. Picture (3) shows some of these men under training with small arms, and in Picture (4) a group of trawler skippers are seen undergoing instruction in the use of Lewis guns to enable them to defend their vessels against air attack.

### Dangerous Task

Britain owes a deep debt of gratitude to these gallant fellows who come forward for one of the most dangerous tasks in war. Mines are not pleasant things to deal with. Nor are German submarines. But everybody who has been in contact with them soon realizes that the officers and men of our fishing fleets are admirable, that they rapidly absorb the initiative, the quick perception, decision and resource that enables their arduous and dangerous work to be carried out without intermission.

Various patrol and minesweeping craft have been lost since this war started. But the risks do not deter them. Indeed, as Mr. Winston Churchill said in a speech at the end of February, "The service is, of course, not only dangerous but arduous in a very high degree. However, our volunteers from the fishing fleets seem to have taken a liking to it—probably because everybody knows how very necessary it is to the country, and that the job has to be done by men bred to the sea."

## *FUNERAL*

**Mr. Bjoern Thams**

The Bubbling Well Chapel was filled to overflowing on Friday afternoon when many friends and prominent business men gathered to pay their last respects to the late Mr. Bjoern Thams, for twenty-eight years a prominent and popular shipbroker of Shanghai. The funeral service opened with a string quartet under the direction of Mr. Leo Itkis playing a Norwegian melody. Rev. H. R. Trump, Chaplain of the Fourth United States Marine Corps, conducted the religious service, following which Mr. Otto Kildal, Acting Consul-General for Norway, laid a large wreath of flowers from "The Royal Legation and Consulate-General of Norway" at the foot of the casket, speaking a few well chosen words of esteem for the deceased. Dr. R. Sundsbak then laid a wreath from "The Norwegian Association in China" beside the casket as a token of respect from the Norwegian Community. Chaplain Trump said the committal and pronounced the benediction. The service concluded with a selection by the string quartet. Mr. Thams had no family in Shanghai but is survived by his mother at Stockholm, Sweden, from whom a beautiful spray of her favourite flowers rested on the silver metallic casket, over which was draped the national flag of Norway. The deceased's remains will be cremated and sent to his mother. Among those sending floral tributes were:—

Alan, Muriel and Pat; Elise; Lucy and Billy; Members of Staff Acass Whellock & Company, Ltd.; Anglo-Danish Shipping Company; Butterfield and Swire; Cercle Sportif Francais; Daido Kaiun Kabushiki Kaisha; The East Asiatic Company, Ltd.; The Great Northern Telegraph Company; Hongay Sales Limited; Hamburg-Amerika Linie Filiale Shanghai; Jebsen and Company; Java-China-Japan Lijn N.V.; Kailan Mining Administration; Lloyd Triestino; Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes; H.M.H. Nemazee and Company; Norddeuscher Lloyd, Melchers & Company; San Peh Steamship Company, Ltd.; Wallem & Company; Wheelock & Company, Ltd.; Yue Shing Flower Shop; Nicolai Aall, Norwegian Minister to Brazil; Mr. and Mrs. Cato N. B. Aall; A. Bonnetta; Mr. Hans Berents; Sverre Berg; Mr. and Mme. F. Bouvier; Mr. and Mrs. G. J. Brims; Captain A. Buhre; John L. Callie; Jean Cochet; P. H. Dupuy; C. Dahl; Mr. and Mrs. L. Ducimetiere; B. W. Enger; S. A. Enger; Mr. Einar Edwards; A. Eggers and family; Captain and Mrs. G. Findsen; Mr. and Mrs. Carl Foss; Mr. and Mrs. Sv. Froland; Dr. et Mme. A. G. Genin; Mr. George; Mr. Robert Goldschmidt; F. S. Godfrey, Howard Houlder & Partners Limited, London; Mr. et Mme. Andre Gewitch; Mr. and Mrs. Gustav Halberg; T. K. Han; Alice Herlofsen; Mr. and Mrs. Frithjof Hoehnke; Mr. and Mrs. F. Hoehnke; Dr. and Mrs. Isenman; Mr. and Mrs. G. S. Jensen; S. Josefsen; Harry Johns; Captain C. Josefsen; V. Joukoff; Captain and Mrs. B. Jorgensen; Mr. and Mrs. S. J. F. Jensen; Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Johnsen; Captain J. H. Jahnson; Mr. and Mrs. L. G. Murray Kidd; Einar and Auste Kroegsbe; Mr. and Mrs. Walter Kelly; Charge d'Affaires a.i. for Norway and Madame Knudtzon; Otto Kildal, Act. Consul General and Charge d'Affaires a.i. for Norway; Mr. Erik Kronvall, Acting Consul General for Sweden; Otto Liesicke; Mrs. Anna Larsen; Karstin Larssin; R. E. Linnestad; J. Em. Lemieres; Carroll and Olga Lunt; Gustaf Lundh, Swedish Vice-Consul; T. H. Lao; Eric B. Moller; Bernhard Mielck; Dot and Jack Macgregor; N. N. Malinovsky; Mr. G. E. O. Mayne; Comtesse A. du Pac de Marsoulies.

Funeral arrangements were under the direction of the International Funeral Directors.

# Britain's Wartime Diet

## Planned Rationing Is Building a Healthier Nation

The British as a race are intolerant of interference, particularly of State interference with their habits and customs. This is especially so with their habits and customs concerning food. The Englishman abroad appears lost and unhappy without his breakfast bacon and his tea, and hotels on the Continent of Europe which hoped in the past to attract his patronage had learnt that among other things they must provide a colourable imitation of the English breakfast and of afternoon tea.

None the less Great Britain has cheerfully submitted to a wartime scheme whereby butter, bacon, meat and sugar, and now tea, margarine and cooking fats are rationed. Much of the butter, bacon, meat and sugar and, of course, all the tea consumed in the British Isles comes from overseas and in normal times a great proportion of shipping space is required for the transport of these goods and of wheat. Today much of that shipping space is needed for the transport of armaments and the raw materials of armaments and less is available for the transport of food.

Rationing has been introduced not because there is a shortage of the food materials rationed, but because of the need of building up stores of the less perishable food commodities to meet any possible emergencies in the future. It is not a case of "pulling in one's belt," because there is not enough to go round, but because precaution suggests a need of preventing over-consumption at present so that there may be enough in the future if special circumstances arise.

### All Provided with Ration Books

Everyone in Great Britain is provided with a ration book containing coupons for rations up to a stated maximum amount of each of the foods mentioned above. At the present time each person is allowed to draw up to 4 oz. (113 grammes) of bacon, 8 oz. (226 grammes) of sugar, 2 oz. (57 grammes) of tea, 6 oz. (170 grammes) of butter and/or margarine, and 2 oz. of cooking fat. Meat has been rationed on a different principle, viz. by price rather than by weight.

Every adult may have up to the level of 1s. 10d. worth per week of the rationed cuts of meat. Not all meat is rationed, for tongues, heads liver, hearts, kidneys, lights and tripe are unrationed; so are forehocks, chowls and picnics of bacon and pigs' "trotters." Sausages, meat pies and brawns are also unrationed. It will be noted that, with the exception of butter and margarine (which for the duration of the war is to have vitamins A and D included in it to the level of a good summer butter), no foods rationed belong to the category of protective foods. The rationed foods are all foods which can be dispensed with altogether without loss of health.

The avowed policy of the British Ministry of Food is to secure for Britain a sufficient supply of food either from overseas or through home production, to see that the food produced and imported is suitable for the high strain under which the population may be going to live, to arrange for equitable distribution of the scarcer foods and to ensure that the price of food should be such that all sections of the public can buy it. The import programme of foods has been deliberately built up on food values.

Thus, though the total food imports were down by 12 per cent. the calories the food imports represented were down by 1 per cent. only, and that 1 per cent. will be more than amply covered by the increased home production of such foods as potatoes and oats. The necessary cut in the ration of butter has been offset by the vitaminization of the margarine. Such a food as sugar is inessential in diet, as all dietitians agree.

### Free Milk

On the other hand the consumption of milk is to be stimulated by the reduction of its price to half of the current price to expectant and nursing mothers and to children under the age of five of all classes. In necessitous families milk will be granted free. All school children in the elementary schools can obtain milk at less than half price. The cost of this supply of milk at much less than its market price is to be borne by the Treasury. Further, the price of other protective foods, such as cheese and herring, has been pegged at definite maximal levels for each food again by Government subsidy. The production of home grown vegetables on farms and allotments has been stimulated, so that the loss of vitamins due to the restriction of butter consumption will be more than offset.

The fact of the matter is that war conditions will be utilized to induce the inhabitants of the British Isles to consume a diet more in accordance with the findings of modern dietetics than has been the custom in the past. The British populace will increase its consumption of the protective foods such as milk, cheese, fruit and vegetables and decrease its consumption of the less necessary foods in diet such as sugar, bacon and meat.

In all its system of rationing the Government is being guided by the advice of dietitians and the convener of a Cabinet sub-committee on rationing is himself an agriculturist and dietitian of world-wide renown.

### Ensuring Even Distribution

Another and important reason for rationing is to ensure a satisfactory distribution of essential foods to everyone. If food had been unrationed and prices not controlled it would have resulted in the poor, on account of poverty and lack of storage accommodation, being deprived of essential foods. It has been calculated that without Government control of prices by subsidy the price of food would have risen by 30 per cent. whereas it has risen by but 8 per cent.

This leaves out of account attempts which might have been made by the rich to hoard the less perishable articles of food. The rich and middle classes have been compelled by rationing to share and share alike with the poor. In the case of milk the Ministry of Food's policy has gone even further and they are attempting to remove any stigma of pauperism attaching to the grant of free milk.

Hand-in-hand with this policy is one of preventing the consumption of luxury foods and hotels and restaurants frequented by the well-to-do are to serve fewer courses and less elaborate dishes. The Government which is spending some £60,000,000 a year in subsidizing food is bound to ensure that the foods so subsidized should go to the people who most need it.

The whole of the British Government's food policy is really an amazing economic and dietetic experiment and is utilizing wartime stresses not so much to cut down the consumption of the gross amounts of food consumed, but to use them to develop the resources of food production in the direction of increasing protective foods—which Great Britain is particularly favoured by soil and climate to produce—and to convert the inhabitants of that land to a more healthy and rational diet than they had consumed (like every other industrial nation) in times of peace.

# Japanese Drive on Tuberculosis

Tokyo, Sept. 15.

The Welfare Ministry plans to embark on a Y.2,000,000 anti-tuberculosis campaign next spring, with all factory hands and military recruits to be sent to sanatoriums free of charge.

Another feature of the campaign, it is stated, will be compulsory physical examination of all members of families of afflicted persons.—Havas.

JUST as a British bomber was pulling out of a dive after attacking a German aerodrome, the pilot was shot in the head. Climbing over the wounded officer, the navigator reached the controls just before the machine began to stall. The radio operator and gunner set to work to move the pilot away. It took them 20 minutes. Then the navigator set his course for home. He arrived safely.

# Gallant Rearguard Action at Bergues

## How a "Scratch Team" of The B.E.F. Held Off the Nazis Near Dunkirk

When reviewing the long list of cities and towns which have recently been devastated in France and Belgium, it would be impossible not to mention the romantic and ancient little fortified township of Bergues.

This old Vauban fortress, forming, as it does, a small island of its own surrounded and intersected with canals, proved an important and final bastion in the last line of Dunkirk defences, the holding of which made possible the final evacuation of the B.E.F.

Before the arrival of the final rearguards the defence of Bergues had been undertaken and organised by a senior officer from G.H.Q. His force consisted for the most part of personnel from Auxiliary Military Pioneer companies, but in the course of a few days he had considerably augmented the garrison by collecting detachments of several regiments who had become temporarily separated from their own units.

This stout band of defenders finally numbered about 1,000 rifles and was well supplied with Bren guns and trench mortars. A large store of rations of all kinds as well as ammunition had been established in Bergues for some time; plenty of transport was available in the town, the defences were naturally strong, and the defenders were confident of their powers of prolonged resistance.

### Rearguards Withdrew

On May 29 the final rearguards of the B.E.F. withdrew, in accordance with orders, to the Bergues area and the line of the Dunkirk canal. In this sector the defence of the rearguard position was entrusted to a North Midland brigade of a Territorial division—men of Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire.

That night the Germans closed up on to the British forward defence lines, showing particular interest in Bergues and its defences. During the May 30 and 31 Bergues was continuously shelled by artillery and heavy trench mortars. German bombers paid many visits and the systematic destruction of the little town proceeded uninterruptedly.

By June 1 a large portion of Bergues was in flames. Heavy smoke hung over the whole area. The defenders, however, stuck grimly to their posts.

Despatch riders entering and leaving the town had to proceed on foot, covering their mouths with cloths in order to make their way through the thick pall of smoke. At last a little wood on the edge of the town and within its defences caught fire and burnt fiercely. All the transport earmarked for the eventual evacuation of the garrison, and hidden in the wood was destroyed. By now Bergues had become a fiercely burning inferno.

As the evacuation of the remainder of the B.E.F. from Dunkirk had reached a stage which warranted a further withdrawal of the rearguards, the rearguard commander ordered the evacuation of Bergues and a withdrawal to the North of the Dunkirk canal along the edge of the town.

### The Final Job

This operation was carried out with skill and coolness by the gallant defenders, who moved slowly out of the smoking ruin by the only remaining bridge, that which at one time supported the old portcullis.

Their job, however, was not yet finished. Some elements of the enemy had succeeded in breaking through the rearguards further to the East, and the withdrawal from Bergues now took the form of a sortie in order to restore the situation on the flank. The Brigade Commander by means of constant personal reconnaissance retained complete mastery of the situation.

A counter-attack was launched which drove the enemy into a marsh, and thereafter the enemy exerted no more pressure in this sector. This operation was carried out with such determination and efficiency that under cover of darkness the final withdrawal of the whole rearguard to the Dunkirk beaches was made possible.

# Nomonhan Battle to Be Recalled Today

## Commemoration Services In Manchoukuo

Hailar, Sept. 15.

Nomonhan Memorial Day is to be commemorated here tomorrow on the first anniversary of the Manchoukuo-Outer Mongolian hostilities at Nomonhan. Commemoration services will be held over a period of three days.

Guiding principle of the services will be to thank and comfort the spirits of those who died during the Nomonhan engagements, the press reports.

At the same time, the day will be celebrated as a symbol of "the new resolution of the people to promote the interests of Manchoukuo in line with the new political structure movement in Japan," it is stated.

The first day, tomorrow, will be marked by spirit-comforting ceremonies before the War Memorial here. On Tuesday, national defence thoughts will be the theme of celebrations. The third day will be devoted to inculcating more discipline among Hailar residents.—Havas.


CATHAY
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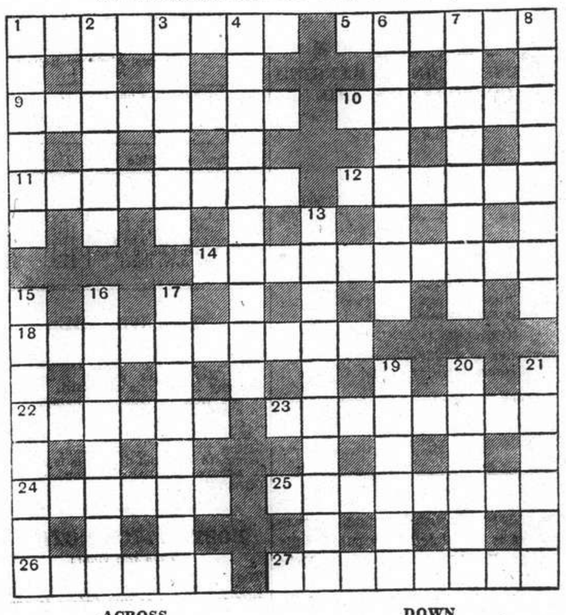
WATCH FOR OPENING DATE!


## *CROSSWORD PUZZLE No. 296*

*(By Arrangement with the "Daily Telegraph.")*



**ACROSS**

1 Good Russian beer seems to be the making of the animal (8)
5 Does his work make him look down on his fellow men? (6)
9 Poultry farmers should know that this makes an ideal hen (8)
10 Part of 6 down in a more suitable position (6)
11 Ponder (8)
12 The vet. would not agree that this is a bad thing in a dog (6)
14 Apparently the sort of gamble that some black men carry off (10)
18 Does their business make them good fathers to their infants? (10)
22 A panacea of olden days (6)
23 Not a pleasant gas (8)
24 What is yet dry even if you see it is in the rain? (6)
25 Not a pleasant position to be in (8)
26 You might not be able to make this machine but many do (6)
27 Spanish lady known to early motorists (8)

**DOWN**

1 A coast where sailors like to spend their leave (6)
2 Sphere, apparently concerned with charity (6)
3 Urge on a fish giving but not generously (6)
4 'Why tangles?' (anag.) (10)
6 The game here is to get angry with the beer upset around (8)
7 Foreign to Britain, but without the second letter would have local interest (8)
8 Submissive, perhaps, because retired (8)
13 Cambridge College (10)
15 You have to deduce a colour here even though it is already done (8)
16 When I get on after the desert it is the realisation of my hopes (8)
17 No, the dark-headed are not immune from this trouble (8)
19 Part of a wheel upset can make this drink (6)
20 Irreverent (6)
21 A colour, yes, but changes colour again (6)

SUNDAY'S SOLUTION.—**ACROSS**: 4, Song; 6, Apple-pie; 7, Each; 8, Pencil; 10, Sleeping-car; 12, Gunner; 15, Ague; 16, Chestnut; 17, Edit. **DOWN**: 1, Harp; 2, Open; 3, Spelling-bee; 4, Seeing; 5, Necklace; 9, Enlarged; 11, Expect; 13, Nine; 14, Rate.


## Rooms Without Board

TO LET, big furnished room, facing south, from October 1. 353 Cardinal Mercier. -4136

CENTRE French Concession. First-class apartment building. Two unfurnished rooms to be let as a flat. Box 2249, NCDN. -4119

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VERY nice room suitable for three people, with full board. 2032 Joffre. Villa. -4195

THE Towers, 1182 Avenue Road. Comfortable double room, private bathroom, garden. Telephone 35534. -4203

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FLAT to let, three rooms, kitchen bathroom, nice furniture. Apply to 37 Brenan Road, House 101, Telephone 22767. -4145

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2-5 roomed apartments and flats, furnished and unfurnished. 4-12 roomed houses and residences, for rent and sale. Concession Settlement. "Agarta" Commission Agency, 60 Pere Robert, Telephone 79783. -4056

TWO-ROOMED self-contained flat. Verandah. No key-money. Reasonable rent. Shanghai Realty Co. -3617

152 Route Destelan. Three roomed apartments available with bathroom and kitchen, for immediate occupation. Rental $325, per month, including hot and cold water and taxes. For further particulars apply Palmer & Turner Property Office, 17 Canton Road Telephone 15100. 11067

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## Unfurnished Houses

LARGE house and garden available in the western district, 8 rooms, 5 bathrooms. Apply The Shanghai Land Investment Co., Ltd. 11129

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THE Little Folks Garden School, 675 Rue Bourgeat, Telephone 71337. Kindergarten re-opens Monday, September 16, 9-noon. Nicely shaded garden with many attractions. Please apply above address. Mrs. J. M. Lewis, Proprietress. -4069

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ENGLISH lessons free, Monday to Friday, 9-12 a.m. Apply 128 Museum Road, Room 721. 11259

HIGHLY educated Chinese lawyer, speaking English, ten years' experience, gives lessons for individuals and classes (four persons only) in Mandarin and Shanghai dialect, thrice weekly. Time between 8 a.m. and 9 p.m. Address Box 2318, NCDN. -4214

PHOTO-instruction for amateurs and advanced, by extensively experienced photo pedagogue, holding Swiss diploma. Box 2309, NCDN. -4198

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WANTED by a lady, room and bath with a Chinese family. Send terms to Box 2271, NCDN. -4146

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WILL Mr. T. C. Chai, formerly of Socony, communicate with Box 2269, NCDN, as soon as possible. -4144

## Wanted to Purchase

GOLF clubs wanted, gentleman's steel-shafted. Telephone 10334, during office hours or reply Box 2257, NCDN. -4128

SECONDHAND typewriter wanted, standard and large carriage machines. Underwood, Royal, Remington. Address Box 2226, NCDN. -4077

WANTED English and Chinese books relating to modern China (viz. politics, economics, finance, industry, culture). Willing purchase library. Please quote price and title of books. Box 2224, NCDN. -4070

WANTED. Secondhand, lightweight, boy's bicycle, preferablly British make. Telephone 71310. -4102

WANTED to buy secondhand suits, dresses, shoes, carpets, clothing, etc. Telephone 34663, Mr. Engel. -3881

WANTED buy secondhand furniture, carpets, suits, dresses, shoes. Telephone 39965, Mr. Bers, 9-7 p.m. daily. -4096

## Beauty Culture, etc.

*Advertisements under this heading are carefully scrutinized before acceptance, and though no guarantee can be given readers may be reasonably assured of their bona fides.*

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*More Classified Ads. Overleaf*

**TO-DAY'S WEATHER PROBABILITIES**

The typhoon, to the North-West of Guam, is advancing North-West ward. Fine to cloudy and cooler weather with North-Westerly to North-Easterly winds around Shantung, over the Yellow Sea and our regions. Overcast with local rain and freshening Northerly to North-Easterly winds over the Eastern Sea.

| | At Cathedral | | At Siccawei | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Temperature yesterday | min. 75.0 | max. 87.8 | min. 73.8 | max. 86.9 |
| „ same date last year | min. 77.0 | max. 90.0 | min. 73.0 | max. 88.0 |

# NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS ★

SHANGHAI, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1940 (15th day of 8th moon)


**AIR AND OCEAN MAILS**

Pan American Airways Service per steamer on Sept. 20, at 11 a.m. for registered and at noon for ordinary due San Francisco on Oct. 1. Air mails for Europe may be sent by this service to U.S.A. for connection with the P.A.A. Trans-Atlantic Air Service.
Imperial Airways (H'kong, Bangkok, S. Africa, Australia) per steamer on Sept. 16, at noon for registered and at 1 p.m. for ordinary.
Royal Netherlands Indies' Airways K.N.I.L.M. (Saigon-Batavia-Sydney) per available steamer to Saigon via Hongkong.
Dairen and Japan Air Mails close daily at 8 p.m.

Next steamship mails for America and Europe: Sept. 19 and 23, 1940.

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Letters should be addressed to the Secretary, North-China Daily News & Herald, Ltd., to whom all remittances should be made payable.

*Announcements of Births, etc., in this column, $10 per insertion, including insertions in the NORTH-CHINA HERALD.*

*To-day's Events $3 per line, which includes all insertions till date of event.*


### IN MEMORIAM

PAUL WILHELM.—In ever-loving memory of "PAPA," who passed to his rest on September 16, 1937. -4121

### TO-DAY'S EVENTS

SEPTEMBER

*16 Mid-Autumn Festival*
*16 Bank Holiday*
*16 Mexican Independence Day*

### COMING EVENTS

SEPTEMBER

19 Rotary Club, Metropole Hotel, 12.15
26 Rotary Club, Metropole Hotel, 12.15
26 Cradle Bridge/Mahjongg, S.I.B.C., 3
29 Concert Louis Levine, A.W.C., 8.15

OCTOBER

1 K.D.'s Jumble sale, Un. Ch. Hall
9 Trio Baer, Wittenberg, Schoenbach. Chamber Music, American School, 10 Avenue Petain, 9
9 A.D.C. 'Tony Draws a Horse,' Lyc. 9.15
10 A.D.C. 'Tony Draws a Horse,' Lyc. 9.15
11 A.D.C. 'Tony Draws a Horse,' Lyc. 9.15
12 A.D.C. 'Tony Draws a Horse,' Lyc. 9.15

### NOTICE

Owing to the Mid-Autumn Festival, our premises will be closed all day to-day.

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### NOTICE

The Public is hereby informed that during the absence of our General Manager, Mr. K. C. Chu who will be on leave from September 11, 1940, Mrs. Sinzai K. Chu will be authorised to sign cheques and all other documents for this firm as Acting General Manager.

MAJESTIC MOTORS 11275

### *AIR RAID RELIEF.*

The Lord Mayor of London, states Reuter on Sept. 11th, opened a DISTRESS FUND FOR VICTIMS OF AIR RAIDS.
On the same day the Central British War Fund remitted £2,500 for this relief work.
Every dollar and cent, every pound and shilling, contributed to this Fund between Sept. 10th and Sept. 30th will be remitted to this DISTRESS FUND.
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## WEATHER, TIME AND TIDE

| Meteorological Reports | Sept. 14 16.00 | Sept. 14 21.00 | Sept. 15 4.00 | Sept. 15 9.00 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Barometer inches at 32 F. | 29.86 | 29.91 | 29.88 | 29.94 |
| at 32 F. (variation for 24 hrs.) | —0.07 | —0.07 | —0.03 | 0.00 |
| at 32 F. ( „ „ 12 hrs.) | —0.05 | —0.03 | +0.02 | +0.03 |
| Wind (direction) | SSE | SE/E | Calme | N |
| „ (miles per hour) | 11.2 | 8.7 | 0.0 | 4.3 |
| Temperature (Fahr.) | 88.°2 | 76.°6 | 76.°8 | 81.°0 |
| Humidity % | 59 | 94 | 94 | 82 |
| Nebulosity (0 to 10) | 3 | 0 | 10 | 10 |
| Rainfall inches | — | — | — | — |

| Siccawei Abridged Report Sept. 14 | Mean 1940 | 24 hrs. variation | 67 years average |
|---|---|---|---|
| Barometer (mean 4 obs.) | 29.91 | —0.06 | 29.89 |
| Temp. min. 70.°9 Max. 91.°9 | 81.°4 | +4.°5 | 73.°2 |
| Total rainfall January 1 to midnight before last (inches) | 26.77 | — | 36.26 |

| Time and Tide | 16/9 | 17/9 | 18/9 | 19/9 | 20/9 | 21/9 | 22/9 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sun rises at Shanghai | 5.38 | 5.39 | 5.39 | 5.40 | 5.41 | 5.41 | 5.42 |
| Sun sets at Shanghai | 17.58 | 17.57 | 17.56 | 17.54 | 17.54 | 17.52 | 17.51 |
| Moon rises at Shanghai | 17.43 | 18.16 | 18.49 | 19.23 | 19.59 | 20.38 | 21.20 |
| Moon sets at Shanghai | 5.06 | 5.59 | 6.51 | 7.43 | 8.35 | 9.28 | 10.20 |
| Flood makes Shai. 6 to 18 | 10.15 | 10.35 | 10.50 | 11.00 | 11.12 | 11.26 | 11.40 |
| Ebb. makes Shai. 6 to 18 | 15.03 | 15.24 | 16.21 | 17.01 | 17.22 | 17.46 | 5.55 |
| H. W. W'sung Bar 6 to 18 | 11.42 | 12.09 | 12.38 | 13.12 | 13.43 | 14.10 | 14.41 |
| Ht. above LLW. (feet) | 11.45 | 11.65 | 11.40 | 10.80 | 10.30 | 9.70 | 9.08 |

### THE WEATHER

*(See top left)*

State on the morning of the 14th:—Anticyclone over Japan. Depression crossing Manchuria eastward. Typhoon to the west of Guam stationary. Fine to cloudy weather with variable winds in China and at sea.

State on the morning of the 15th:—Rising pressure over China. The typhoon, to the west of Guam, is apparently advancing north-westward.—Siccawei Observatory.

### POST OFFICE NOTICES

*(See top right)*

The following times apply to the Head Post office Szechuen Road Bridge, Earlier posting at Sub-Offices is needed.

| MONDAY, September 16. | Reg. | Ord. |
|---|---|---|
| Japan Korea via Nagasaki | *19.00 | 7.15 |
| Sungmen and South Chekiang | 9.30 | 10.00 |
| Aust. N.Z. and Straits | x 12.00 | 13.00 |
| Hongkong and Canton | x 12.30 | 13.00 |
| U.S.S.R. and Europe via Siberia | 18.30 | 20.00 |
| Kiangpei offices south and east of Jukao | 19.30 | 20.00 |
| **TUESDAY, September 17.** | | |
| Amoy Swatow and Canton | *20.00 | 8.00 |
| Tsingtao and Tientsin | 9.30 | 10.00 |
| Nantung | 14.30 | 15.00 |
| Kiangpei offices south and east of Jukao | 19.30 | 20.00 |
| Indo-China (Z) via Haiphong | A — | — |

* The night before
A Parcel mail for Indo-China, closes at 16.00 on 17th.
X Provisional time—subject to alterations.
Z Parcel mail only.
Next parcel mail for U.S.A. closes on September 19, 1940.

**Canton-Hanoi-Bangkok Air Mail**

Air mails close every Sunday and Wednesday at 8 p.m. for registered and ordinary for transmission per Shanghai-Canton Air Line to connect with the aeroplane leaving Canton on Friday. The air mails may also be sent per available steamer to Canton via Hongkong.

**Domestic Air Mail**

Nanking per Shanghai-Nanking Air Line at 1 p.m. and 10.30 p.m. at Yuhang Road Sub-Office daily at 12.30 p.m. and 10 p.m.
Hwaining Kiukiang and Hankow per Shanghai-Hankow Air Line daily at 10.30 p.m.
Ningsia, Shensi, Szechuen, Yunnan Kweichow, Hupeh (Shasi and west) and west to Hongkong for the Hongkong-Chungking plane.
Peiping, Tientsin, Tsinan, Tungshan, Kalgan, Tatung, Kweisui, Paotow, Shanhaikwan, Shihkiachwang, Changte, Kaifeng, Taiyuan and Yuncheng by the planes of the Chung Hwa Air Transport Co. daily at 9.30 p.m.
Tsingtao per Shanghai-Tsingtao-Dairen Air Line close at 10.30 p.m.
Canton per Shanghai-Canton Air Line close at 10.30 p.m. on Sundays and Wednesdays.

**Light Train Mail**

Via N.S.R. 10 a.m. and 10.30 p.m.
Kiangpei offices north and west of Jukao 10 a.m. and 10.30 p.m.
Via S.H.N.R. 1.30 p.m.; for Sungkiang and Hangchow 1.30 p.m. and 10.30 p.m.
North Pinghan and Lunghai Line (Chenghsien and east thereof) 10 a.m. and 10.30 p.m.
Wuhu, Tatung, Hwaining, Kiukiang and Hankow 10 a.m. and 10.30 p.m.
Remarks: For Europe via Siberia:—Mails for Europe and U.S.S.R. via Siberia despatched per trains via Nanking and T'tsin to connect with the Trans-Siberian trains. (for time of closing, see above)

## Acknowledgments

*Contributions received by the "North-China Daily News" will be forwarded to the societies or charities concerned, by whom acknowledgment in these columns will be made in due course.*

**I. C. Milk Fund**

Horst Rosenberg .......... 5
"For you" The Quality Goods-Store 10
Hermann Haeussler .......... 10
Café Empire ....3 Oxford Shirts ....5

**Central British War Fund (Shanghai)**

Balance Brought Forward ....$1,139,000

MONTHLY CONTRIBUTIONS

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Marshall & Partners—Drs. ...... 100
Jamieson,Mr/Mrs.J. .......... 15
Latimer,Miss D.P. .......... 50
Miss M.M.Malone .......... 20
Pemberton,I.C.M. .......... 20
Miller,Mr/Mrs.H.H. .......... 10
Pratta,Mr/Mrs.G.S. .......... 10
Murray,Mr/Mrs.J.Maxwell .... 10
Sinclair,Mr./Mrs.A.C. .......... 20
Smith,Mr/Mrs.S.J. .......... 10
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Bourke,Mr/Mrs.H.P. .......... 10
Edelsten,Mr/Mrs.R.M. .......... 15
Moore, & Co., Ltd., L. .......... 25
Some of the British Members of the Staff of the Imperial Industries (Ch.) Ltd. ...... 1,359
Members of the Foreign Branch Shanghai Municipal Police .. 412
Morris,Mrs.G.H.A. .......... 10
Clarke,Mr/Mrs.G.E. .......... 10
Some of the Foreign Staffe Yee Tsoong Tobacco Co., Ltd. (Thorburn Road Branch) .... 107
Members of the Staff of Shanghai Dockyards, Ltd. ........ 206
J.F.E.M. ........20 Scobie,J.K. .....25
Charters,W. .....10 Palmer,E.J. ......5
Cobbet,A.M. ...50 Monitor 27 .....10
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Mayes,Miss Estelle .......... 50
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Boyd,Mr/Mrs.L.C. .......... 100
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Ma Jackson ....10

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Friday Bowling Club ........ 105
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Hayim,Ellis ....20 Kopelman,R. ...25

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Grandma .......10 Ailsa and Phyl .10
Auntie Elsie .....5 Auntie Flo ......5

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Steel,Rev.C.M. .......... 2. 2. 0
Urquhart,A.L.Pollard .......... 5. 0. 0
Stokes,Miss N.F. .......... 4. 9
Brown,Miss D.A. .......... 10. 8
Graham,Mr/Mrs.J.F. .......... 5.11
Breakley,Miss M. .......... 1. 3. 6
Cox,Rev.EJ.E. .......... 11.10
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Jay,Miss M. E. .......... 3. 2. 4
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JUST RECEIVED IN OUR MEN'S DEPT.
Townends Adjustable Pork-Pie Felt Hats
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LOST: Customs triplicates covering 45 drums monochlorbenzol ex ss. Kiungchow, B/L No. 22, vessel No. 7-2/3227, marked G. B. 719-C in diamond, 1/45 and 44 drums monochlorbenzene ex ss. Peter Maersk, B/L No. 5/1, vessel No. 4-10/3419, marked Getz Shanghai 1/44 have been lost. The public is hereby notified that both same are null and void. Getz Bros. & Co. -3897

LOSS notice. 5 bales delivery order of cloth trade mark Dragon Head, manufactured by Yu Fung Cotton Mills to C. Itoh & Co., Ltd., being lost on September 11, we have registered the order No. 5496 to Yu Fung Cotton Mills suspending delivery of the goods to anybody. Thus it equals failure. Tuck Foo Bank. -4207

ONE stamped D/O N/Mark 15 cases of silicate soda per s.s. Myogi Maru voyage No. 6 from Mozi, Japan, M/F No. 302, has been lost and is hereby declared null and void. Kusunoki Kaisouten. -4200

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73148 Central Employment Agency (British). The last word in household servants. 833/17 Avenue Joffre. -3122

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